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Laotians Thwart Coup Attempt by Rightist General

By David K. Shieler

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 20 (AP)—The neutralist premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, retained firm control of the government today after an attempted coup by exiled rightist officers opposed to the imminent peace agreement with the Communists.

The coup leader, a former air force brigadier general, Thao Ma, 42, was killed when a small plane he was flying was shot down and crashed near the end of the Vientiane airport runway.

"All is calm in the kingdom," Prince Souvanna declared in a brief appearance before newsmen at his home this afternoon.

Nevertheless, military policemen swarmed through Vientiane, stopping passersby, checking identity cards and searching automobiles for escaping insurgents. The city was placed under a curfew lasting from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

There has been growing anger among military men here over the expected agreement between Prince Souvanna's government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao, an accord under which a coalition government would be established.

The pact's signing has been delayed by objections from military men who believe that the Vientiane side has made too many concessions.

According to government spokesmen, the insurgent leaders had apparently miscalculated, believing that the regular Laotian armed forces would join them when they brought their 400 to 500 men across the Mekong River from Thailand just before dawn.

But the generals and the bulk of the government troops remained loyal to Prince Souvanna and drove out the attackers.

When the force of exiled Laotians crossed the broad, swift Mekong, they moved immediately to the military section of the airport and took control after a brief fight. They wore blue-and-white striped scarves to identify themselves.

American's Peace Bid Here, John G. Dean, went to the airport and met with Gen. Thao Ma, who had been in exile in Thailand since attempting a coup in 1966. The American made a futile effort to dissuade the Laotian from continuing the attack.

About 400 of the insurgents held the airport, the general climbed into a propeller-driven T-28 fighter bomber and set off to bomb end strafe a military camp about five miles south of Vientiane. Several men at the camp, including a colonel and a sergeant, were reported killed.

Then the general strafed the house of an old enemy, Gen. Koumthab, a former army commander of the army, but nobody was hurt.

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Brig. Gen. Thao Ma

Souvanna Phouma



FACE IN A CROWD—President Nixon walking with a heavy security guard down New Orleans's Canal Street toward a convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Nixon's planned motorcade was canceled because of a possible conspiracy to assassinate him.

'Would Do It Again' Nixon Defends Secrecy Of Raids in Cambodia

By John Herbers

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP)—President Nixon, speaking to a friendly audience of war veterans, defended today his ordering of the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969, saying it was "absolutely necessary" to save American lives and move the war in Southeast Asia to the negotiating table.

To a rousing ovation, Mr. Nixon denounced the "great anguish and loud protest from the usual critics that this was an attack against my Cambodia," and said he had no regrets about his action.

"If American soldiers in the field today were similarly threatened, and if the price of protecting those soldiers was to order air strikes to save American lives, I would make the same decision today that I made in February 1969," he said.

It was the first time the President had spoken out on the subject since recent revelations that the United States carried out air strikes across the Cambodian border from Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon spoke at noon to an enthusiastic audience of several thousand delegates to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the Rivergate convention center in downtown New Orleans.

The President kept to his schedule despite the disclosure earlier in the day that the Secret Service discovered a conspiracy to assassinate him. A spokesman for the President said the route of the motorcade from the international airport to the convention center, published prior to the President's arrival, was changed when the conspiracy was uncovered.

The President stopped here en route from Key Biscayne, Fla., where he spent the weekend, to his home in San Clemente, Calif., where he plans to remain through Labor Day.

His address was devoted exclusively to national defense. He did not mention the Watergate disclosures that have crippled his administration in recent weeks.

Alive With Excitement He was tanned and his face alive with excitement at the rousing response he drew from the men in brown and yellow caps, who turned out with bands, flags and welcome signs. He was animated further by a peace award presented to him by Mrs. James Reid of South St. Paul, Minn., president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliary.

Mr. Nixon spoke without text, except for the section on the Cambodia bombing, which was carefully composed and distributed to the press in advance.

"The time has come," he began, "to answer those who are criticizing the policies which helped to bring American peace with honor in Vietnam. Specifically, the President of the United States has been accused of conducting a secret bombing campaign against the defenseless and neutral country of Cambodia."

Then he went on to explain "the truth." When he assumed the presidency in January, 1969, he said, North Vietnamese regulars had overrun the entire border area of Cambodia adjacent to South Vietnam. He said the Cambodian population had been driven out and the North Vietnamese were operating a network of supply lines and bases along a 10-mile strip on the Cambodian side.

"It was not the United States but the North Vietnamese Communists who violated the neutrality of Cambodia," he said.

In February, he said, when the North Vietnamese launched a "countrywide offensive in the south, I ordered American air power employed directly and con-

tinually against the enemy-occupied base areas, from which Communist soldiers had been attacking and killing American soldiers."

The air strikes, he said, were directed at the North Vietnamese invaders, not the people of Cambodia, and the Cambodian government did not object to the strikes.

"In fact, while the strikes were in progress, Prince (Norodom) Sihanouk, then the leader of the Cambodian government, invited me to make a state visit to the Cambodian capital," he said. The President did not go.

"As for secrecy," he said, "the fact of the bombing was disclosed to the appropriate government leaders and congressional leaders—those leaders, he said, 'who had a right or a need to know.'"

Ex-Policeman Sought

President Cancels Motorcade After Assassination Warning

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP)—President Nixon canceled a motorcade through New Orleans today after the Secret Service warned that there was a plot to assassinate him and a federal warrant was issued accusing a former policeman of threatening the President's life.

A pick-up order was requested for the one-time New Orleans policeman, Edwin M. Gaudet, early in the day, later, at about the time Mr. Nixon was leaving New Orleans for a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention, a federal warrant was issued that said Mr. Gaudet "knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, made a threat to take the life of the President."

Mr. Gaudet was arrested in 1970—the last time Mr. Nixon visited New Orleans—for throwing a burning flag at the President's car.

The cancellation of the open parade through downtown New Orleans followed a highly unusual announcement by the Secret Service in Washington urging Mr. Nixon to change his plans.

However, Gerald Warren, deputy presidential press secretary, said the Florida White House learned of the possible threat to Mr. Nixon's life "over the weekend, and the President decided to accept the Secret Service recommendation and cancel the motorcade."

The warrant for Mr. Gaudet's arrest said: "This complaint is based on the fact that on or about Aug. 15, the aforementioned subject entered an establishment in New Orleans and stated: 'Somebody ought to kill President Nixon. If no one has the guts, I'll do it. Further, that on no less than three prior occasions in the last two weeks, subject entered the same establishment and complained about the current state of the national economy and that he was unable to feed his family under present conditions.'"

"He stated that if he had a gun, he would kill President Nixon," made specific references to doing this during President Nixon's visit to New Orleans on Aug. 30."

Officials said that both the President's safety and the public's safety were factors in canceling the motorcade and changing the route by which the President was to follow to the Veterans Center to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

After Mr. Nixon left the city for San Clemente, Calif., New Orleans police said that the only information they had about a conspiracy was that the Secret Service had asked them to locate Mr. Gaudet.

Assistant U.S. attorney Albert J. Winters Jr. said in New Orleans that the only warrant issued in the case was for Mr. Gaudet.

The Secret Service said Mr. Gaudet was armed and dangerous.

Word of the possible conspiracy was announced by the Secret Service in Washington. It was the first time that agents had said publicly before a presidential visit that they were unable to secure an area.

Jack Warner, a spokesman for the Secret Service in Washington, said that it was believed more than one person was involved. He said: "Over the past weeks we have received information over a possible conspiracy to assassinate the President during his visit to New Orleans." He said the information came from police sources.

Mr. Nixon was to have joined local officials and a handful of marching groups for a five-block parade along Canal Street. Instead, his party took an unannounced route.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sees No Need to Violate Rights, Laws

Rogers Decries Security 'Obsession'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today the government must not "get so obsessed with security matters" that it violates civil liberties and the laws of the nation.

In discussing the implications of the Watergate scandal, Mr. Rogers—a former attorney general—said, "Great care should be shown before any extrajudicial action is taken."

He singled out for criticism the 1971 burglary at the office of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's personal psychiatrist. That break-in was carried out by E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy, who were acting as part of a special White House unit, known as "the plumbers," who were given the task of stopping the leak of secret documents to the press.

Hunt and Liddy have been convicted as key participants in the 1972 Watergate break-in and bugging of Democratic party headquarters.

Know Nothing of Raids At a State Department news conference, Secretary Rogers said he did not approve the dual reporting system set up secretly to hide from Congress and the public the fact that U.S. bombers were attacking targets in neutral Cambodia in 1969 and 1970. "I know nothing about it," he said.

At about the same time Mr. Rogers was speaking, President Nixon in a New Orleans speech was defending his orders to bomb Communist bases in Cambodia secretly as necessary to protect the lives of American soldiers in bordering South Vietnam.

The President said key congressional leaders were informed of the raids.

Mr. Rogers said he found no difference between his public statements and those by President Nixon concerning the effect of the Watergate affair on conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

When the President spoke last week of confidence in American foreign policy "being assayed" by Watergate, Mr. Rogers said, he was referring to the fact that if uncertainty continued about Congress and the people's sup-

port for the President, "it could adversely affect our foreign policy."

Mr. Rogers said he saw no conflict with his own statement that Watergate had not yet influenced U.S. foreign policy.

In his press conference, his first in Washington since Feb. 15—Mr. Rogers also said:

"A Sense of Reason" The Middle East situation is "unstable and could be dangerous," but the United States hoped that sooner or later "a sense of reason" would prevail on both sides and allow Arab-Israeli negotiations to commence.

The United States has "consistently urged the Greek government to return Greece to a form of government that restores civil liberties (and) we welcome any steps that lead to a return to normalcy in that country."

He was commenting on the installation of a new Greek government yesterday.

Mr. Rogers's remarks on national security, legality and Watergate, however, stirred added interest because the secretary has been a close friend of President Nixon since both served under the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

However, Mr. Rogers as attorney general and Mr. Nixon as Vice-President.

Claimed Mafia Held Him

Rome Charges U.S. Newsmen In Faking 4-Week 'Abduction'

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP)—American radio-TV newsmen—Jack I. Begon showed up today after what he described as four weeks of Mafia captivity and, after questioning him, police charged that he faked his own kidnapping and stole funds from his employer.

Mr. Begon, 62, a Rome correspondent for the American Broadcasting Co., had not been seen since July 22 until today, when he walked into a Rome clinic. Police said that he told them he had been kidnapped by members of the underworld.

After questioning him at the clinic, however, police issued an arrest warrant. He was not taken into custody because he was hospitalized, but a guard was posted outside his room.

Police quoted Mr. Begon as saying that, after he was kidnapped, the Mafia transported him to the United States. "I talked them into letting me free after I promised I would no longer investigate Mafia affairs," he said.

Rome's Chief of Detectives Domenico Scali said that Mr. Begon later repeated his statement about being abducted to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

The United States had made clear to Hanoi and the Viet Cong that it was "not about to come to a final agreement" on a U.S.-financed rebuilding of North Vietnam's economy until the Communists fully abide by all provisions of the Vietnam peace accord.

"A Sense of Reason" The Middle East situation is "unstable and could be dangerous," but the United States hoped that sooner or later "a sense of reason" would prevail on both sides and allow Arab-Israeli negotiations to commence.

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Pardon for Political Prisoners Approved by Greek Cabinet

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—The Greek cabinet today approved legislation for the release of some 350 political prisoners. They are expected to be set free starting tomorrow.

The amnesty does not cover anti-regime acts committed outside Greece, an authoritative source said today. However, he said that the pardon does apply to Greeks who were convicted in Greece and those who escaped abroad after being charged with anti-regime acts committed here. Such persons will be allowed to return, the source said.

It was not clear whether such prominent Greeks as actresses Melina Mercouri and Irene Papas and former Athens mayor George Papanicolaou would be allowed to return. All have been deprived of Greek nationality for what the government called their "anti-Greek stand abroad."

A government official said that the cabinet met in special session today to approve the decision of President George Papadopoulos to free his political opponents, a decision that he announced yesterday after assuming his new office. He had ruled Greece for six years with powers seized in a military coup.

The lifting of martial law, also announced yesterday, may allow the music of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis to be heard again in the country.

Mr. Theodorakis, who wrote the music for the films "Zorba the Greek" and "Eternity and a Day," is described here as an arch-foe of the regime, and his music, mostly protest and resistance songs, was banned under martial-law provisions after the 1967 army coup.

Also to be released is Alexandros Panagoulis, 35, an army deserter convicted in 1965 of attempting to assassinate Mr. Papadopoulos, then the military junta's premier.

Many of the prisoners to be released are detained at Korymbos prison, near Piraeus, while 60 navy and air force officers are

Moscow's Best Seller at \$16 — A New Four-Volume Limited Edition

It's the City's Telephone Book, Last Published 15 Years Ago

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (AP)—The most elusive of telephone books, the directory of Moscow, finally has gone on sale at the city's newsstands, and Muscovites have been paying \$16 for the four-volume set.

The last telephone directory of personal listings in the Soviet capital was published in 1958—they could then be accommodated in a single volume. During the last 15 years, the city probably has been the only great metropolitan center in the world without a readily available phone book.

Even the latest directory is not to be found for reference in public places, and its edition of 50,000 copies is being sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Routine distribution of phone books to subscribers is unknown here.

The four volumes, with their 700,000 personal listings and about 250,000 phone numbers, contain fewer entries than the more economically printed Manhattan book, with about a million numbers. Telephone numbers are scarce in the So-

viet Union, and waiting lists are long.

Several unusual features distinguish the Moscow directory from phone books in major Western cities. For one thing, it discriminates against foreign residents of the Soviet capital.

Thousands of diplomats, newsmen and businessmen, the only categories of foreigners living in the Soviet Union, have been omitted from the listings, presumably in keeping with Soviet policy intended to isolate foreign residents as much as possible.

Although the Moscow directory has been on public sale for a few weeks, foreign tourists inquiring about addresses and telephones of Soviet citizens at Intourist, the official travel organization, still are being told that there is no telephone book and such information cannot be provided.

Anyone who speaks Russian can call 09, the number for directory assistance, or inquire at any one of the many information booths scattered around Moscow for the specific purpose of providing phone numbers and addresses.

all public institutions, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a skyscraper building on the Sadovaya Ring, to the neighborhood school or dry cleaner, also run by the government.

The new phone book gives instructions for direct long-distance dialing, which is being introduced in the Soviet Union. But it is still a difficult undertaking, requiring the dialing of 18 digits—the number 8 for automatic long-distance calls, a three-digit area code, the seven-digit number being called and the seven-digit number from which the call is being dialed.

Mr. Nixon was to have joined local officials and a handful of marching groups for a five-block parade along Canal Street. Instead, his party took an unannounced route.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S., Japan Role Revealed In Freeing Kidnapped Kim

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Diplomatic sources here and in Seoul report that strong warnings from Japan and the United States to South Korea were instrumental in saving the life of a kidnapped South Korean opposition leader.

The Japanese were said to have been especially pointed in telling the South Koreans that relations between the two nations would be jeopardized unless Kim Dae Jung, who was abducted by Koreans from a Tokyo hotel on Aug. 8, was released unharmed.

South Korean sources said Japan had threatened to break diplomatic relations, but Japanese officials said that this was "exaggerated" and that Japanese warnings were "not so spectacular." Mr. Kim was released near his home in Seoul last Monday.

The Japanese and American diplomatic representations to South Korea were the first evidence that Tokyo and Washington officials held Seoul responsible for the abduction of Mr. Kim, who opposed President Park Chung Hee in the 1971 presidential election.

Seoul Denial

Earlier, American, Japanese and Korean sources said privately they believed the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency had seized Mr. Kim. The

South Korean government has publicly denied being involved. Japanese officials said that Premier Kakuei Tanaka had received a letter of apology from Premier Kim Jong Pil of South Korea. They said Premier Kim did not admit that the Seoul government was responsible but apologized because Koreans had done the kidnapping.

Even so, the Japanese official said, Tokyo will probably postpone a ministerial meeting of the two countries scheduled for next month to negotiate \$200 million in Japanese economic aid to South Korea. They indicated that they would reflect continued Japanese displeasure over the incident.

The Scenario

The following account of diplomatic activity was pieced together from American, Japanese and Korean sources here and in Seoul, plus information in the public record and from an interview with Mr. Kim in Seoul just after he was released.

Mr. Kim was kidnapped at about 1 p.m. on Aug. 8 by Koreans to eliminate his criticism of President Park, whom Mr. Kim had repeatedly called a dictator. His captors drove him to a beach near Osaka in central Japan and put him aboard a high-speed boat about 1 a.m. Thursday.

On Thursday, Aug. 9, Japan's ambassador in Seoul called the deputy foreign minister in the morning and again in the afternoon. In Tokyo, the deputy foreign minister called in the South Korean ambassador.

Japan's views on Mr. Kim's abduction were reportedly made clear during those meetings. The American position was delivered by the U.S. ambassador in Seoul in meetings with Premier Kim.

In the meantime, the kidnapped Mr. Kim was being held aboard the boat cruising somewhere off Japan, apparently waiting for final word to dump him into the sea.

Seen From Plane

Mr. Kim said that on the morning of Aug. 9, however, he heard one of his captors shout "Airplane!" and the ship's engines shifted into high speed. The plane, which may have been a Japanese reconnaissance craft, apparently flew over the boat several times to check its identity.

That evidently led directly to the diplomatic moves. But those responsible for Mr. Kim's abduction, who had planned to kill him and were not prepared to release him, needed time to figure out what to do with him and how.

The turning point came on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 10. Mr. Kim's captors brought him on deck, removed the weights bound to his hands and legs, massaged his wrists to restore circulation, gave him orange juice, fed him rice gruel, and allowed him to smoke a cigarette.

The Japanese government was informed as early as Saturday, Aug. 11, that Mr. Kim was still alive. That was 48 hours before he was released. Some of Mr. Kim's friends in Tokyo said Japanese officials told them on Sunday, Aug. 12, that he was alive.

Then, at about 10 p.m. Monday, he was allowed to go home, where he is now under what amounts to house arrest. The South Korean government has informed the Japanese government that he will not be permitted to return to Japan at present, despite a request from Tokyo to question him about the kidnapping, which occurred in Japan.



CHUTISTS' DOZEN—A thirteenth man glides from the sky to join the tight little circle of 12 men falling freely over Sylvania, Ga., during a morning exercise.

Tactical Change Seen

Attacks on Provincial Capitals, Near Phnom Penh End Lull

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Communist-led forces broke a five-day lull following the American bombing halt with renewed attacks today against two provincial capitals and three small but bitter fights near Phnom Penh, military sources said.

Insurgent troops, who recently had been avoiding fights, attacked government forces at Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Svay Reum, Qol Leap and Sala Kroum. Police said that a government soldier got into a quarrel with a motor-scooter driver in Phnom Penh and threw a hand grenade at the man. Five persons were wounded in the blast.

Kompong Cham, one of the areas of renewed fighting, is 25 miles east of Siam, which was captured by the insurgents Aug. 12. Many of the government troops who abandoned Siam fled to Kompong Cham. Military sources said the city is surrounded by about 4,500 Communist-led troops. Kompong Cham is 47 miles northwest of the capital.

On the opposite side of Phnom Penh, about 100 government troops were attacked by an estimated 300 insurgents near Kompong Speu, 30 miles southwest of the capital.

For Reported Repulse. Field reports said that the Communist-led troops were repulsed in an attack against a government position at Qol Leap, 10 miles north of Phnom Penh, late yesterday and early today.

Other field reports said that government troops moving along Highway 30 were attacked near Svay Reum, six miles south of Phnom Penh.

Communist-led forces killed four government soldiers and wounded five in an ambush at Sala Kroum, about 15 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Field reports said that the insurgents used mortars and rocket grenades during the two-hour fight.

Insurgent casualties were listed as six dead.

Premier Tan said today that he sees no hope for a political settlement to the Cambodian war and predicted that the struggle will go on against the rebels.

The premier said that Khmer Rouge insurgents suffered heavy casualties in the final days of American bombing, which ended last Wednesday. He said the rebels have pulled back on the northern front to the Kompong Cham area.

"Change in Strategy" "I think this is a change in strategy," he said. "Their first aim was to capture Phnom Penh, but they failed. Now they try to attack the provincial cities."

In South Vietnam, Communist gunners yesterday, for the fourth straight day, shelled government positions along the defense perimeter of the old imperial capital of Hue, a government spokesman said.

He said that the Communists fired 121 mortar rounds into four positions on the perimeter northwest, southwest and southeast of Hue, 400 miles north of Saigon. Two government soldiers were wounded in one of the attacks, he said.

Government military sources reported that North Vietnamese regular troops, backed up by Viet Cong guerrillas, yesterday overran a Mekong Delta hamlet in one of their biggest attempts to gain land in the region, but were driven back by government troops.

Man Sought In Nixon Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced route directly to the Elvengate-Crestview Center. Eight motorcycle policemen preceded the presidential limousine, a Coast Guard helicopter circled overhead and Secret Service men abounded.

Mr. Gaudet had been picked up by police and Secret Service spokesmen denied arresting the one-time policeman.

Mr. Gaudet's father said he believed that his son was in New Mexico. "I think the whole picture is distorted," he said.

Police spokesman Frank Hayward said: "By virtue of his Gaudet's history with us, the Secret Service merely asked us to locate him." In connection with the possible plot, police announced that the police superintendent's unmarked auto had been stolen last night from his home.

Mr. Gaudet was arrested on Aug. 14, 1970, when Mr. Nixon went through the French quarter in a motorcade. He was charged with attempting to desecrate a flag by burning it and throwing it on the President's car.

He had been off the police force nearly three years at the time of that arrest. On July 25, 1967, he was "allowed to resign" after being involved in an incident during which a firearm was discharged during a fight.

Paraguay Reopens Border ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Paraguay today reopened its border with Argentina, which was partly closed last Saturday, the Interior Ministry announced.

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Laotian Coup By Rightists Is Put Down

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A government gunner then fired at the general's plane and hit it, a witness said. The general tried to land the crippled aircraft at the airport, but crashed off the end of the runway.

Official reports said that the general was rushed to a first-aid station, where he died of his injuries. There were other reports that he was shot by a soldier after being removed from the plane.

Meanwhile, one of his comrades, an exiled colonel, Bounleuth Saykai, stole an arm helicopter and made a daring escape, presumably back to Thailand.

Dressed in civilian clothes, Col. Bounleuth had led about 20 men to take over the national radio station. They held it for several hours, declaring martial law and urging the populace to remain calm. Several insurgents also tried to take the national band government officials said, but failed.

Loyal troops began to fight their way down the road from Vientiane to the airport. Two jeeps were destroyed and at least one insurgent was killed. After a few hours, the airport was retaken by government troops and the insurgents either were captured or fled across the rice paddies, trying to make their way back to the Mekong.

Throughout the morning, Prince Souvanna, 72, spoke on a radio station operated by the army. In calm, confident tones, he insisted that he was in control and that the insurgents would soon be driven from Laos. He urged the public to stay at home.

But few did. The marketplace was full. Children went to school. People clustered on street corners, listening to radios and watching the constant troop movements. Nobody seemed alarmed or worried. For the most part, civilian Vientiane retained its listless demeanor.

The insurgents who had taken control of the national radio station sat or sprawled in front of the building. They were finally cut off the air by government forces who took control of the transmitter, which is in another part of the city.

Loyal troops then surrounded the building and captured the insurgents without firing a shot. By noon the coup attempt was over.

U.S. Support of Phnom

VIENTIANE, Aug. 20 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy underlined American support of Prince Souvanna, who has been chosen to be premier of the proposed coalition government embracing the Communists, by issuing this statement on the 10-hour coup attempt today.

"The United States takes a very serious view of the attempted coup and reiterates its strong support for the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and for a negotiated settlement in Laos," Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency reported the coup attempt without comment, but called the leaders "a number of ultraradical, fanatical, and foreign powers."

In a run of three coups from 1958 to 1960, the United States supported rightists. But the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos gave rise to a coalition government headed by Souvanna Phouma. Since then, Washington has backed the prince against the Pathet Lao on one hand and the rightist military on the other.

St. Louis Fireworks Blast

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—About 50 persons were injured when fireworks were ignited accidentally during the finale of a neighborhood festival, authorities said. Eight persons were hospitalized Sunday night. The rest were treated and released.

Small Bombs Are Exploded In 2 Major London Stores

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Small fire bombs exploded last night and early today in two of London's most famous department stores, but caused little damage.

An alleged Irish Republican Army statement issued to the press claimed responsibility, but IRA sources in Dublin denied any link to the explosions.

Tonight, another bomb badly damaged the Kings Wells Shopping Center in the north London district of Hampstead. Police said that no one was injured. It was feared that a second bomb may be in the vicinity and bomb experts were called to help in the search, police sources said.

Police did not immediately link the earlier firebombings. The first bomb, which failed out without causing any fire, slightly damaged merchandise in Harrods and Liberty's department stores.

Police said that, while they were considering that it might have been the work of Irish extremists, they were working on the theory that the devices were planted by someone with a grudge against the stores.

The first bombs exploded in Harrods last night, damaging a suitcase in the luggage department and a cushion in the bedding area. Two bombs were discovered today in Liberty's after police advised all major stores to search their premises. A spokesman at Liberty's said that one of the devices apparently had exploded during the weekend, but had only burned the lining of a suit. The second bomb, encased in a fake package of cigarettes, was found unexploded in the same clothing rack and was defused.

The statement issued to the press, after the fire at Harrods, said that the bomb had been planted by IRA units in Britain and that other incendiaries were planted in major stores on Oxford and Regent Streets in central London, where Liberty's is located.

In Aldershot, England, meanwhile, two cans of gasoline exploded, causing a small fire at a public house late last night. Officers were preparing to leave the club, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The blast shattered windows and scorched a door at the club, the spokesman said. A spokesman said that only two or three persons were in the club at the time.

Bombers earlier yesterday damaged five buildings, including two hotels, in a series of attacks within a 20-mile radius of Belfast, but caused no injuries, police said.

U.S. Newsman Said to Fake His Abduction

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States, but claimed that he had managed to escape. When Mr. Begon disappeared, his colleagues reported that he was preparing a documentary on the secret finances of the Mafia.

Mr. Begon's desk at the ABC office in Rome was found in disorder, a pair of shattered eyeglasses was found on the floor and 1 million lire (\$170,000) was missing from the office safe.

Mr. Begon left his home July 22, telling his Italian-born wife, Mary, that he was going to interview Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor. Instead, his car was discovered at the parking lot of Rome's Fiumicino Airport and it was found that he was booked on a flight to Palermo. Police said that the ticket was used, but they could not ascertain that it was Mr. Begon who used it.

"We were awaiting this reappearance," Mr. Seal said. "We are convinced that the kidnapping was simulated."

Simulating a crime carries a penalty of up to three years in jail. A theft conviction is also punishable by a term of up to three years.

U.S. Support of Phnom

VIENTIANE, Aug. 20 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy underlined American support of Prince Souvanna, who has been chosen to be premier of the proposed coalition government embracing the Communists, by issuing this statement on the 10-hour coup attempt today.

"The United States takes a very serious view of the attempted coup and reiterates its strong support for the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and for a negotiated settlement in Laos," Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency reported the coup attempt without comment, but called the leaders "a number of ultraradical, fanatical, and foreign powers."

In a run of three coups from 1958 to 1960, the United States supported rightists. But the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos gave rise to a coalition government headed by Souvanna Phouma. Since then, Washington has backed the prince against the Pathet Lao on one hand and the rightist military on the other.

Elephant Kills 11

BEIRUT, Aug. 20 (AP)—A wild elephant boiled from the jungles of Zaire and attacked a village in south Sudan last night, killing 11 persons. Three others were injured and 10 huts wrecked in the rampage before the elephant was finally killed by police, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported from Khartoum today.

California Jury

Convicts Man, 26, In 10 Slayings

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP)—A jury here has convicted Mullin of killing 10 persons, including a woman and her two small sons.

Mullin was found guilty today on two counts of first-degree murder and eight counts of second-degree murder. He was found sane on all counts.

Mullin, 26, accused of 10 slayings last January and February, had pleaded not guilty because of LSD-induced insanity. The six-man, six-woman jury deliberated two days before reaching its verdict.

Mullin was tried in the murders of a young couple, a mother and two small sons, four teen-aged boy campers and a retired prizefighter.

During the trial he also admitted three more killings. The victim were a Los Angeles priest in his confessional, a transient and a coed hitchhiker.

'Juggernaut' Lorries Face Threat in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Militant young Liberals today threatened to sabotage giant continental "juggernaut" lorries as part of their campaign to have the vehicles banned from British roads.

Liberal chairman Peter Hain said his organization would send out teams with some mechanical knowledge to sneak up on the lorries and render them immobile.

"There will be absolutely no danger to drivers. In my view the only danger involved is from these lorries on our roads," he said.

The action would be taken against scores of heavy lorries as they arrive from the Continent within the next few weeks. Young Liberals would also be putting their case verbally to drivers and raising parliamentary support.

Mr. Hain added.

Vatican Accepts Critical Abbot's Move to Resign

From Wire Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 20 (AP)—Paul VI has accepted the resignation of the Right Rev. Giovanni Franzoni, a liberal cleric who criticized the Vatican's wealth, sermons at one of Rome's basilicas, the Vatican announced today.

Abbot Franzoni, who had served as head of the Benedictine Monastery and the Basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls, announced his intention to resign last June 10. He took part in peace marches and openly criticized the Vatican as being "concerned with economic and political power."

Abbot Franzoni, 45, had been under a Vatican investigation for nearly two years for his strong views and active support of striking workers and anti-military and far-left groups in and outside the church.

He also was critical of Pope's announcement of a 1975 year of pilgrimages to Rome 1975, charging that it would put the rich while thousands in a city were homeless.

Horsemeat Seller Is Planning To Expand as U.S. Sales Soar

WESTBROOK, Conn., Aug. 20 (UPI)—Carlson, who has been operating the first federally inspected horsemeat market on the East Coast here last spring, plans to expand.

Mr. Carlson is starting a national franchise of some 10 to 20 horsemeat markets. The first of his chain stores was scheduled to open with an outlet in Stamford. The establishment will be known as "Carlson's Meat Markets: The Original East Coast Horsemeat Store."

Last April, trying to beat inflation, Mr. Carlson, who has been in the beef business for 10 years, decided to try to be too much even for Mr. Carlson, whose market had catered to vacationers relaxing at the nearby beaches who were willing to pay top prices for beef.

Since his store started selling flesh of the fleet-footed animals, Mr. Carlson has been on national TV, received crank telephone calls, been the object of a protest ride outside his market by horse lovers and received hate letters. He also has been financially successful.

A survey of the store shows that horsemeat prices have remained constant over the past four months, unlike beef prices, which continue to surge upward. A customer can still buy ground horsemeat for 69 cents a pound, sirloin for 89 cents, porterhouse for 89 cents and London broil for 89 cents.

Mr. Carlson and his butchers have sold 15,000 to 18,000 pounds of horsemeat a week for the past several weeks.

"I'll try it," I'll try it," one skeptical man in his late 20s said as he headed out with two pounds of ground horsemeat.

"It's delicious," said another. "You'll need a handkerchief to catch the tears of joy."

The popularity of the store will be on the East Coast, Mr. Carlson said.

France Is Seen Weighing More Nuclear Blasts

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—France may set off one or more nuclear explosions at the South Pacific test site before the end of August, informed sources said today.

The sources were skeptical about reports that this year's series probably had ended yesterday's explosion. Two old devices were exploded last month. The Defense Ministry would comment on the possibility of further tests, in line with policy of secrecy.

In Auckland, meanwhile, 20 Zealand postal workers said today that they will lift their month-old ban on French mail Friday and start to move a pile of thousands of letters and parcels destined for France.

WEATHER

AREA	TEMP.	WIND	SEA
ALBANY	60 F	10 mph	10 ft
ALBUQUERQUE	70 F	10 mph	10 ft
ALBUQUERQUE	70 F	10 mph	10 ft
ALBUQUERQUE	70 F	10 mph	10 ft
ALBUQUERQUE	70 F	10 mph	10 ft
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ALBUQUERQUE	70 F	10 mph	10 ft

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	Weekdays	Nights	Sundays
From France	36.90 francs	36.90 francs	36.90 francs
From Belgium	337.50 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs
From Germany	29.10 Deutsche mark	21.90 Deutsche mark	29.10 Deutsche mark
From Spain	474 pesetas	357 pesetas	357 pesetas

*The rates shown do not include hotel or motel surcharges, if any. For rates on other types of calls or calls to Hawaii or Alaska, please check with your local operator.



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Attorney General Cites 'Responsibility' Richardson to Rule Personally On Any Indictment of Agnew

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said yesterday that he personally would decide whether evidence gathered by federal prosecutors in the investigation of Vice-President Agnew should be presented to a grand jury.

In making that decision, Mr. Richardson said, he also bears the

District Court Delays Demand On Nixon Papers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge William B. Jones ruled today that the White House does not have to comply with his order to turn over presidential documents until an Appeals Court rules on President Nixon's claims of executive privilege.

Judge Jones had ordered the White House to bring the documents to his chambers by Aug. 16 for a private inspection after the White House said they were exempt from disclosure because of executive privilege. The Justice Department sought a delay in the order so the ruling could be appealed.

The documents are sought by a Washington, D.C., newspaper in a lawsuit filed claiming the White House raised milk price supports in 1971 because of large contributions by the dairy industry to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Judge Jones said he issued the order to allow the Appeals Court to have time to consider the issue of executive privilege raised by the White House. He said the documents are sought by a Washington, D.C., newspaper in a lawsuit filed claiming the White House raised milk price supports in 1971 because of large contributions by the dairy industry to the Nixon re-election campaign.

2 More Firms Bare Nixon Gifts

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—Two more firms have admitted making illegal corporate contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign. Phillips Petroleum Co. said it gave \$100,000 to the campaign. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. admitted a \$30,000 contribution.

A spokesman for the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President said on Friday that the contributions had been returned.

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, known as 3M, made its announcement in St. Paul. A spokesman refused to say who authorized the contribution.

Phillips, headquartered in Bartlesville, Okla., said the cash contribution came from W.W. Keeler, former chief executive officer and chairman of the board. He resigned as chairman Jan. 1.

Federal law prohibits a candidate from receiving campaign gifts from corporations, labor unions or banks and provides for fines up to \$10,000 and two years imprisonment.

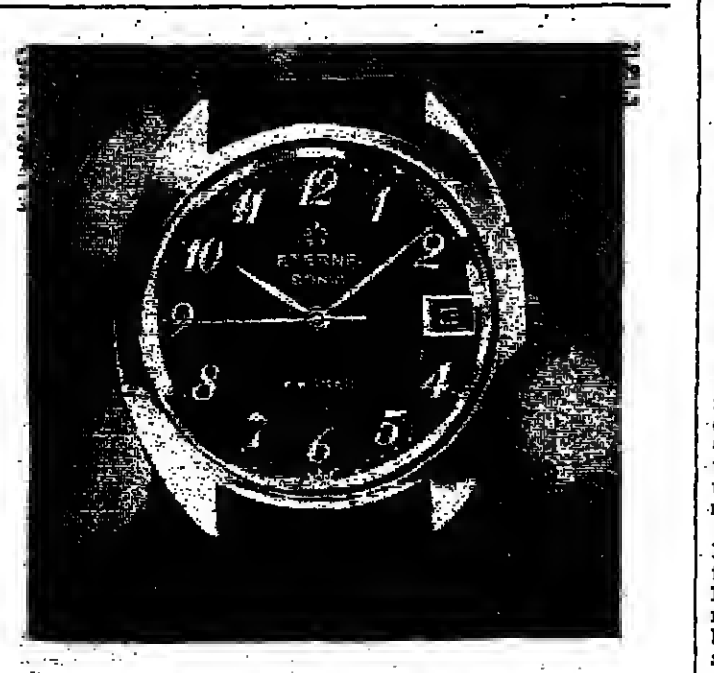
Russian Smuggles Out Labor Camp Diary

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—A dissident Soviet writer, Andrei Sinyavsky, who arrived here unexpectedly nine days ago, has smuggled a 500-page diary out of the Soviet Union telling of his six years in detention camps.

The French magazine said in an Express said in its current edition.

The magazine said the writer would take up a teaching post at the University of Paris after spending the summer with his wife Maya and his eight-year-old son in the south of France.

Mr. Sinyavsky was sent to Soviet labor camps for publishing banned works in the West.



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FAMILY SUPPORT—Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., followed by his mother, Ethel, wife of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and his uncle Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, leaving a court on Nantucket, where the young man was fined for dangerous driving which led to an accident.

Judge Criticizes Him for Accident

Young Kennedy Fined \$100 on Auto Charge

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP).—A judge found Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., 21, guilty today of driving to endanger, fined him \$100 and urged him to use his "illustrious name" for better purposes.

Seven persons were hurt Aug. 13 when an open car driven by the son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy flipped over as it entered a highway from a side road.

Judge C. George Anastas, of Nantucket District Court, urged Mr. Kennedy to "use your illustrious name to do a lot of good, as I know you are able, rather than having to come into court like this."

Afterward, the young man's uncle, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said he thought his nephew had received a fair trial and added, "We will have to live with the verdict."

Robert Mooney, the town prosecutor, said the maximum penalty is two years in jail and a \$200 fine. But he added that in similar cases, people were usually let off with a fine.

2 Private Experts Consulted For Defending Nixon on Taxes

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Two of the nation's most eminent tax lawyers are working as consultants to the special White House staff group preparing President Nixon's defense against various allegations of wrongdoing.

They are H. Chapman Rose, of the Cleveland law firm of Jones, Day, Cocke and Reavis, and Kenneth W. Gemmill, of the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price and Rhoads. Mr. Rose was assistant secretary and later under secretary of the Treasury during the Eisenhower administration, and Mr. Gemmill served in high positions in the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury during that administration.

The precise problem or problems on which the two lawyers are working has not been disclosed. However, two allegations of irregularity in President Nixon's tax returns have been made publicly, and a third has been the subject of private discussion among tax lawyers and accountants.

The third allegation concerns Mr. Nixon's purchase of land surrounding his ocean-front home at San Clemente, Calif., and the subsequent resale of most of this land to his friend Robert H. Abplanalp, a multi-millionaire inventor and industrialist.

Higher Sale Price

The May 25 accounting that the White House gave of the San Clemente transaction shows that Mr. Nixon sold the land to Mr. Abplanalp for substantially more per acre than he and Mrs. Nixon had paid for it 15 to 18 months earlier.

Based on the official White House figures, "it would appear that a capital gain should have been reported," in the opinion of Sheldon S. Cohen, who was commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Johnson. Mr. Cohen, now in private tax practice, is also general counsel of the Democratic National Committee.

It is not known whether Mr. Nixon reported a capital gain on the transaction. The White House statement of May 25 made no mention of any federal tax liability arising from the land sale.

The White House has not answered a question on the matter that was submitted to the President's press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, on Aug. 1. Gerald L. Warren, the deputy press secretary, has replied to inquiries by saying only that the question would be answered "in due course." He has pointed out that the White House has promised a "detailed accounting" of the expenditures on all of the Nixon family's various properties by a "highly respected firm."

One of the other questions raised about Mr. Nixon's federal income tax payments also involves his real estate. Rep.

Says Refusal Could Spur Impeachment McGovern Scores Nixon on Tapes

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Sen. George S. McGovern said yesterday that continued refusal by President Nixon to release tapes of conversations relating to the Watergate scandal could lead to impeachment considerations by Congress.

"If the President remains steadfast in his refusal to turn over the tapes, even if the courts hold that he has an obligation to do so," the South Dakota Democrat said, "then the Congress will have no other recourse except to give serious consideration to impeachment."

The senator, who lost the 1972 presidential election to Mr. Nixon in a landslide vote, also said that the President's refusal to release the tapes "has made it very hard for us to accept the arguments he advances that he had nothing to do either with the cover-up of the Watergate incident or its original planning."

Attorneys for the President and for the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, are to appear in Federal District Court here Wednesday for oral arguments over release of the tapes of Presidential conversations.

Sen. McGovern's comments referred to a portion of the written arguments filed on the President's behalf last week which claim that the President, and not the courts, has the ultimate power to make this decision.

The claim has led to speculation that Mr. Nixon is prepared to defy a court order to release the tapes, should one eventually be issued.

In his comments on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation," Sen. McGovern argued that Mr. Nixon's position would place him above both the judiciary and Congress and is "an invention that the President has advanced, that I find no basis for in constitutional law."

Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, later in the day, said he did not believe the President was preparing to defy a court order.

Appearing on the American Broadcasting Company's "Issues and Answers," Mr. Richardson said he believed that argument was presented as one of what the "rule ought to be."

"I don't think," Mr. Richardson continued, "the President has taken a position on that except through his press secretary who said on his behalf that the President would, of course, obey any definitive orders in this case."

The attorney general said he believed the President had already "gone far" in cooperating with the Watergate investigations by permitting evidence to be

Poll Finds 44% of Nixon Viewers 'Not at All Convinced by Speech'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—About 44 percent of the people who watched President Nixon's Watergate address on television last Wednesday night found the speech "not at all" convincing while 27 percent concluded it was "completely" or "quite a lot" convincing, according to a Gallup poll commissioned by The New York Times.

Other highlights of the poll showed that half of those who watched the address did not believe the President's statement that he had no involvement in the planning or cover-up of the Watergate burglary, 56 percent believed he should turn over tape recordings related to the case to the Senate Watergate committee and 36 percent disagreed with the President's statement that civil rights and anti-war protests helped create the atmosphere that led to the Watergate crimes.

The survey was conducted by telephone Thursday night from a national sample of 810 adults. On a sample of that size, according to polling experts, the margin of error can be as much as 4 percentage points either way.

Public opinion is considered particularly important in the current phase of the Watergate scandal because President Nixon's address, a defense of his conduct in the matter, was designed to appeal directly to the people rather than to the Congress and his critics.

Mississippi River Chloroform Spill Cuts Cities' Water

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP).—Municipal water systems on the Mississippi River south of Baton Rouge were ordered to close their intake valves today to avoid contamination by 64,000 gallons of potentially lethal chloroform.

The Coast Guard ordered the precautionary shutdown after a barge broke up and sank Sunday about 75 miles upstream from New Orleans, leaking the chloroform into the river.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the order would remain in effect until the state health department devises a test for chloroform in water treatment facilities.

Reserve water, stored before the shutdown, was expected to keep most residents from being inconvenienced while waiting for the test. The Coast Guard estimated it would take 32 to 36 hours for the chloroform to wash downstream to the Gulf of Mexico.

"It does not mix with water," a Coast Guard spokesman said. "Liquid chloroform is heavier than water and (it) has apparently sunk to the bottom of the river."

Spray Adhesives Banned by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned the selling of three aerosol spray adhesives, declaring them as hazards to public health because of their possible link to genetic damage.

"We have sufficient evidence to officially declare Fast Art Spray Adhesive, Scotch Brand Spray Adhesive and Krylon Spray Adhesive as hazardous products," commission chairman Richard O. Simpon said. The commission has urged consumers not to use spray adhesives, used primarily by art and photo hobbyists.

Riverboat Reprieved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—A bill exempting the Mississippi River steamboat Delta Queen from fire-safety regulations for another five years was signed Saturday by President Nixon.

The Queen, last paddle-wheeler carrying overnight passengers on inland rivers, needed special exemption because its structure contains a substantial amount of wood. History-minded citizens pressed for the exemption.



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Scene of Death and Famine

Timbuktu Is Now Focal Point Of Starving Nomads in Mali

By David B. Ottaway

TIMBUKTU, Mali, Aug. 20 (UPI)—This isolated Saharan town has suddenly become the scene of death and famine even as the rains begin to fall across Mali's barren northern wastelands.

Thousands of nomads on the verge of starvation are struggling in the desert, their camels and cattle wiped out and their children emaciated and near death.

Under practically every tattered tent one finds a naked bundle of shriveled skin and bones lying motionless on the sand or tucked against a mother's dried breast. Flies cover the gaunt face and body of the child whose eyes seem to have lost all focus and life.

Boys and girls, walking skeletons with every bone protruding painfully, roam the nomad camp, many of them in a trance. Others sit Buddha-like with huge swollen stomachs, apparently the victims of kwashiorkor (a protein deficiency disease). Many have skin diseases and diarrhea is rampant.

The population of the nomad refuge on the outskirts of Timbuktu has mushroomed only in the past month, reaching 7,500 in mid-August and still averaging about 100 new arrivals every day. The camp here is not unique. There are perhaps a dozen others in Mali's Sixth Region, which covers everything north and east of the Niger River, a desert land mass larger than France. Conditions in many of them are not much better than those here, according to reports reaching the capital.

The Mali government estimates that 250,000 nomads have lost everything down to their last goat and are totally dependent on handouts. Western diplomatic sources believe the figure may be closer to 100,000 because many Mali nomads have crossed into Upper Volta and Niger and are still there.

In those two neighboring countries, the worst effects of the drought have passed at least temporarily, but conditions in many parts of Mali appear to be still extremely serious, particularly among the nomad population.

Ironically, it is the rains, which have come late and are again below normal in northern Mali, which have provoked the related flight of the nomads into towns and villages in recent weeks.

The rains have taken as heavy a toll on livestock as did the drought before, with weakened cattle and goats dying from diarrhea provoked by overeating.

From talking with the nomads gathered here, it is clear that hundreds of children and old people have died over the past few months from famine and disease in the desert.

Since early May, three U.S. Air Force C-130 transports have airlifted about 4,000 tons of grain, much of it American sorghum, to Timbuktu. One or two other desert towns which have been cut off from the capital by either the enormous distances involved, insufficient water in the Niger River or the rains which have rendered dirt roads impassable.

But the airlift has been able to meet no more than one-fourth of the Sixth Region's minimum needs, leaving the Malian government to fill the rest.

Mali has insisted on organizing the relief program in its own fashion and on its own terms. Making full use of the 3,000-man army, whose leaders run the country, and of prison labor to load and unload planes and trucks, the government has carried out the relief effort with remarkable efficiency and speed, according to foreigners associated with relief agencies.

But considerable friction has developed between the Malian government and most of the international relief agencies and this has sometimes been to the detriment of those starving.

Timbuktu has been getting an average of 30 tons of food each day through the airlift, enough to feed 60,000 persons a subsistence ration of 500 grams a day. But the entire district, which has a population of 55,000, is also largely dependent on airlifted grain and there are an additional 25,000 mouths to feed in three nearby nomad camps.

The medical situation is far worse, however. A three-man Mali Red Cross team recently arrived in the camp on Timbuktu's outskirts was immediately swamped by ailing nomads, most of whom could not be helped.

"We need vitamins of all kinds, intravenous serum for feeding the children and distilled water," said a Mali health official. "We also need doctors."

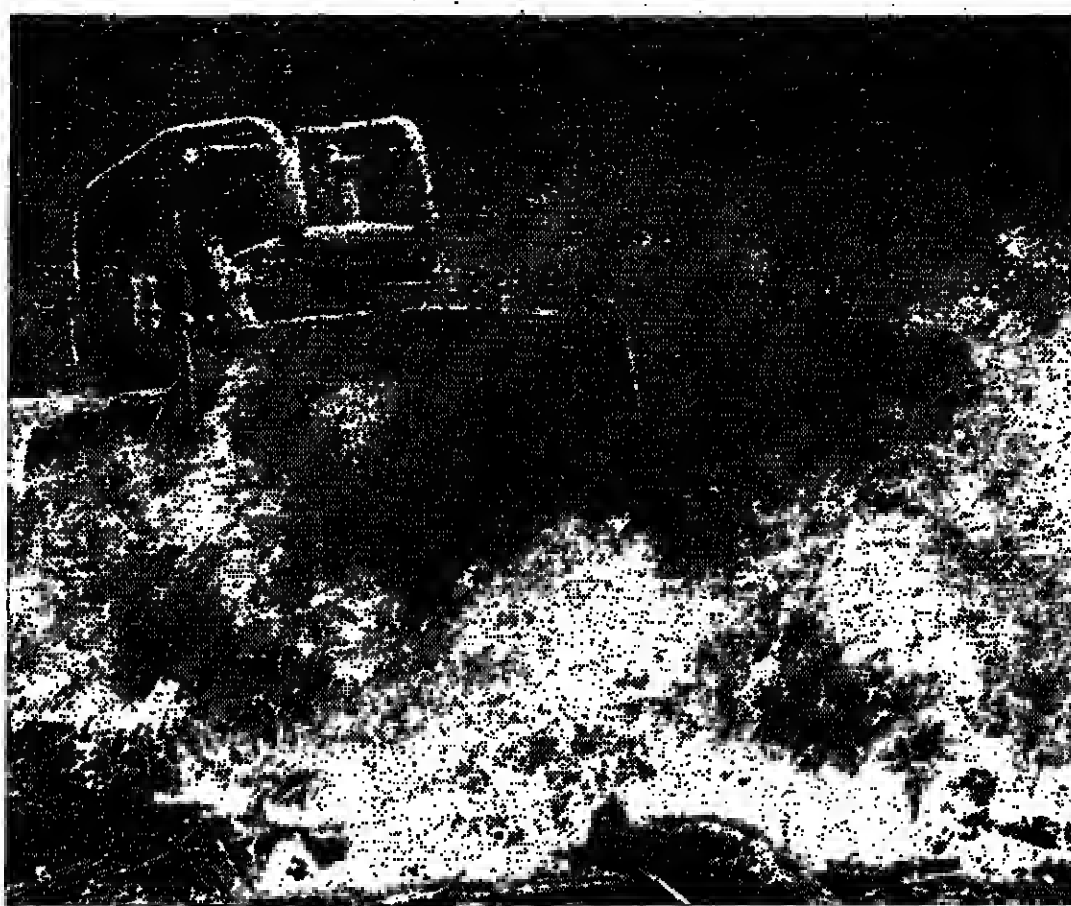
Diplomats and UN officials say they cannot understand why the medical situation should be so bad. They say a number of governments have offered to send medical teams but that the Malian government has so far turned down these offers.

They also point out that the Russians, West Germans and Americans have given Mali at least six tons of medical supplies. But American Embassy officials say Mali refuses to provide any foreign government with a reckoning of where these medical supplies, or the grain for that matter, are going.

Pakistan, India Report Talks Make Progress
NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—India and Pakistan today reported some progress in negotiations to settle prisoner and population-resettlement problems left by their 1971 war.

Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of his country's delegation, told reporters after a second day of talks here: "I must say both sides tried very hard today to find a basis for an agreement." P. N. Haksar, leader of the Indian team, said that both sides were "inching towards something."

The negotiators are seeking repatriation of more than 90,000 Pakistani war prisoners held in India and the exchange of Bengali and Pakistani civilians stranded in Pakistan and Bangladesh.



HOT SPOT—A bulldozer seemingly engulfed in flames as it fought fire in a national forest near Sonora, Calif., this weekend. Fires are still ravaging forests.

Forest Fires Sweep Across 4 U.S. States

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 20 (AP)—More than 10,000 men battled 38 major forest fires and hundreds of smaller blazes in four Western states today. Enough timber to build thousands of homes already has gone up in smoke due to the fires, most of them caused by man.

"Veteran fire fighters say this is as bad as anything in 18 or 20 years," said Dick Klade, a spokesman for the Interagency Fire Center in Boise. "And the weather is getting warmer with no prediction of any significant precipitation."

Since Wednesday, Mr. Klade reported, about 123,000 acres—192 square miles—of forest and range land has been blackened or is still in flames. Sixteen fires covering 94,700 acres are still uncontrolled, he said.

Mr. Klade said a majority of the fires have been man-caused and arson is suspected in California and some of the northern blazes. "That is being investigated," he said. But he said no suspects have been apprehended and he did not know what evidence suggested arson.

Men were being flown from fire to fire throughout the region by 30 government and commercial aircraft. Over the weekend the fire center moved 128,000 pounds of cargo and 740 fire fighters.

"Northern California appears to be the real critical area at this moment," Mr. Klade said. Major trouble spots there, he said, are a 12,000-acre blaze in the Stanislaus National Forest near Yosemite National Park and a 5,500-acre fire in the Eldorado National Forest northeast of Sacramento.

Estimates on the total loss of timber are unavailable, Mr. Klade said, but the Stanislaus fire alone has consumed 28 million board feet—enough for 2,800 three-bedroom houses.

That blaze threatened Yosemite earlier but a granite ridge kept flames from the park. The only new fire reported since Saturday was an 8,000-acre range fire being handled by the Bureau of Land Management north of Susanville, Calif.

Affected land included major big-game reserves in Montana and northern Idaho, timber in Oregon and northern California and range land in Oregon and Montana, where it crossed into Canada.

A fire center spokesman said that no deaths have been reported among firefighters. But a U.S. Forestry Service spokesman said that one man was killed in an accident when he fell asleep while driving after working long hours ferrying firefighters.

Prague, Bonn Meeting Over Treaty Impasse
BONN, Aug. 20 (AP)—Czechoslovakia and West Germany resumed talks today to resolve a deadlock over the status of West Berlin that threatens to delay the signing of a friendship treaty.

Chancellor Willy Brandt has threatened to cancel a visit to Prague Sept. 6-7 for the signing of the treaty which would establish diplomatic relations, unless the Czechs recognize that the Prague embassy will represent West Berlin interests. The same issue threatens planned exchanges of West German ambassadors with Hungary and Bulgaria.

Skylab Crew Again Observes Tropical Storm Over Mexico

HOUSTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Skylab-3 astronauts took another televised look at tropical storm Brenda today as they passed over the Gulf of Mexico. They said the storm, gaining strength off the Yucatan Peninsula, looked more centralized than it had been.

Capt. Alan L. Bean and Maj. Jack R. Lousma cut into televised pictures of the sun being transmitted by Dr. Owen K. Garriott from the solar observatory mounted on Skylab to view the storm for the third time.

The astronauts televised the birth of the storm Saturday and watched its development yesterday. Today, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma planned to man the observatory console for nine and a half hours viewing the sun, and Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma wanted to check the 118-foot-long space station plumbing for leaks.

"It's a good picture," Maj. Lousma said of Brenda. "It's somewhat at a distance, but it's quite well defined, more so than yesterday. I think you can see the circular structure of it better today than you could at a close-up yesterday."

Ground controllers said earlier the pilots would not be able to see Brenda today because Skylab's ground track moved too far away. But it was a clear view.

Strike Approved By GM Workers If It's Necessary

DETROIT, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The United Auto Workers announced today that more than 90 percent of the workers at General Motors plants have voted to authorize a strike if needed to back up national contract demands.

However, it is expected the UAW will select either Ford or Chrysler as a "strike target" at a meeting in Milwaukee Tuesday. Union bargainers will return to Detroit Wednesday and tell the target company to either agree to union demands by midnight, Sept. 14, or face a strike. The other two companies would be allowed to continue building new cars.

Ford and Chrysler workers also voted last week on strike authorization. While the final tally was not in, returns from most locals showed overwhelming support for a strike if necessary.

U.S. Airman Held For Espionage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—A veteran Air Force sergeant, who allegedly tried to hand over U.S. military secrets to a Soviet agent, has been charged with espionage, the Defense Department said today. He was identified as Tech Sgt. James D. Wood, 35, of Tacoma, Wash.

Sgt. Wood was charged Friday under both federal espionage laws and U.S. military law, a Pentagon spokesman said. The sergeant is being held in Fort Dix, N.J., while the charges are being investigated.

Military sources said Sgt. Wood apparently was trying to pass secret documents to a Russian agent in New York when he was arrested there July 21 by the FBI. The sources said the trunk of his rental car contained highly classified material.

India Floods Now Affect Ten Million

Death Toll at 238; Some Water Receding

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Some 10 million people have been affected by floods which have caused widespread damage to crops in northern and eastern India, K. L. Rao, irrigation and power minister, told the Indian Parliament today.

He said the death toll stood at 238 but this figure was questioned by several Parliament members who thought the number was much higher.

Mr. Rao estimated damage to crops at 380 million rupees (about \$50 million), spread over an area of some 13 million acres.

The floods were generally receding in the worst-hit area, Kashmir, and in some other states. But tens of thousands of people are still isolated in the Punjab and the western state of Rajasthan, he added.

In Rajasthan, air force helicopters today again dropped food to 1,000 passengers maxed out by floods on a train. The people are safe but face a second night stranded. A railway spokesman said the train would move tomorrow—"if there is no more rain."

Meanwhile, in Pakistan, the raging Indus River spilled over 20 villages in Sind Province today despite all-night efforts by thousands of troops and volunteers to repair a breach in the embankments.

A 15-foot breach developed late last night on the right bank of the river just downstream from Sukkur, 220 miles north of Karachi.

Officials said the gap had widened to 100 feet and flood waters were rushing into an eight-square-mile pocket bordered by the Sukkur-Larkana embankment, the Dadu canal and the Ghumra Loop embankment. Newspapers have put the death toll from the floods, the worst in Pakistan's history, at 1,500 with several thousand people missing.

Chilean Air Force Protests To Keep Its Chief in Post

SANTIAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Chilean Air Force went on alert today demanding that the leftist government keep Gen. Cesar Ruiz as air force chief.

The 55-year-old career officer resigned Friday from President Salvador Allende's cabinet as minister of public works and transport after a futile try at solving a nationwide transportation strike which began July 26.

Mr. Allende then named a lower-ranking air force general to replace Gen. Ruiz as transport minister and named the air force's number two man, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, in Gen. Ruiz's place as air force commander-in-chief.

But Gen. Ruiz appealed late last night on a television talk show and declared that he had not signed any document resigning from his air force post and had no intention of doing so.

This morning, the office of public relations of the air force issued a statement saying all units had been placed on "first grade" alert, the most serious level, and that all officers and men were confined to their bases throughout Chile.

Squadron Comdr. Ramon Falgout, head of public relations, said the alert was a demand "for the recognition as the only and authentic commander-in-chief of the air force of the man who loyally and honorably represents that institution, Gen. Cesar Ruiz."

It was reported that all jet fighters and other air force aircraft in Santiago left here Saturday for bases in northern and southern Chile, presumably to avoid being grounded on government orders.

The transportation strike, meanwhile, continued unabated and the striking truck bus and taxi drivers were joined in a 24-hour walkout by half the doctors in Chile.

The nation's shopkeepers and storeowners also threatened to walk out. Shops and stores were already closed in some southern provinces.

Wrong Airline Baggage Tag Sends Diamonds Somewhere

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—Irish police were today hunting for an Australian woman who they believe may have inadvertently walked off with a suitcase containing \$77,000 worth of diamonds instead of her clothes.

Gail Cleaver, of Hayway, near Sydney, flew to Shannon from Copenhagen on an Aer Lingus flight last night.

Also on the flight were the diamonds intended for the South African-owned Shannon Diamond Co.

Irish police said today, "We believe the luggage was wrongly labeled in the first place (in Copenhagen)—Miss Cleaver has probably got the case with the diamonds."

An Aer Lingus official said: "It was a simple mistake. The bags were wrongly labeled by the Scandinavian Airline System in Denmark."

"Exactly how it arose is a mystery, but they are going to get in touch with this lady so that we can exchange her clothes for our diamonds. It was an incorrect shipment."

The diamond loss was first discovered when an employee of the diamond company clearing the gems through customs found the bag contained only clothes.

A police search was started in Copenhagen, London—where the Aer Lingus flight stopped over—and Shannon.

Then the search was for Mr. Cleaver, who, it was thought, may have flown to Perth, Australia.

U.S. Exports to Soviet Bloc Tripled in First Half of Year

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The United States has recorded a dramatic increase in trade with Soviet-bloc countries. American exports in the first six months of 1973 exceeded \$1 billion, more than three times the amount of U.S. sales to these countries in the corresponding period of 1972.

The surge in exports was not accompanied by significant increases in American imports from the Soviet Union and its six East European allies.

In the first half of 1973, the Soviet-bloc countries exported \$228 million worth of goods to the United States, as compared to \$140 million for the corresponding period of 1972, according to U.S. government figures.

Sending American sales were linked by American diplomats to the Nixon administration's active encouragement of East-West trade, rather than to the dollar devaluation. But these diplomats contend that the devaluation will, in the long run, make American industrial products more competitive in East European markets.

The biggest importer of American products was the Soviet Union, which bought \$639.9 million worth of goods, up from \$186.6 million in the corresponding period of last year.

The figure is said to include part of the large Soviet wheat purchases from the United States made last year and still in the pipeline.

But, perhaps the most significant jump was in the case of Poland, which imported \$187 million in the first half of this year, up from \$44.7 million in the same period of last year.

According to the figures, U.S. exports to Hungary and Czechoslovakia have doubled while those to Romania have tripled. American trade with East Germany and Bulgaria remains insignificant.

In Hungary, American companies are reported to be doing brisk business. At the moment, sources say, the Americans are negotiating with Cessna representatives for the purchase of some 150 light aircraft.

Hungarian officials and the counterparts in other Eastern European countries maintain the trade with the United States could be tripled within a year or two. But the Hungarians stress that growing economic cooperation requires removal of trade barriers on Hungarian exports to the United States, or granting Hungary most-favored-nation status.

In turn, the high tariffs Hungary imposes on American imports make them noncompetitive against West European products. While U.S. exports to Hungary in the first six months of 1973 amounted to \$24 million, or more than the total of all American exports here last year, West German exports were roughly six times greater.

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U.S. Film Industry to Test High Court on Obscenity

By Paul Gardner

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The recent Supreme Court ruling on obscenity, which permits local communities to set up their own censorship boards, has forced some movie producers to cancel projects, others to seek financing in Europe and at least one to shoot "risky" scenes in several different versions.

So concerned is the motion picture industry over the Supreme Court's murky guidelines on obscenity that it will challenge the court by taking back to it as a test case a Georgia court decision to ban the film "Carnal Knowledge."

"For a film to be judged obscene, it must lack artistic and political value," says Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. "Carnal Knowledge" is a serious work. This is going to be a test case, but it will take about seven months. During the legal hiatus, we'll be operating in a no-man's-land. We'll just have to use common sense."

A climate of depression has settled over Hollywood, said Steve Krantz, whose production of the brutal "Last Exit to

Brooklyn" was just dropped by a major studio. "If people can't see adult stories, why go to the movies? The pabulum is on television."

Another independent producer, Robert Weimer, has now turned to Europe for the financing of his psychological thriller about homosexuals, "Crucising," after several Hollywood companies decided the material might create censorship hassles. "I had no intention of making it an X-rated movie," he said, "but they still thought it was too hot."

Film observers are wondering how William Friedkin's "The Exorcist," scheduled for release with an R-rating (no admission of children under 16 without parent or guardian) in December, will be affected by the court ruling. Based on the best-selling horror story of demonic possession, Mr. Friedkin's film kept all the novel's gothic elements.

One of Mr. Friedkin's associates said, "Billy is very much aware of the ruling, and I'm sure he's concerned. He wants to keep the artistic integrity of his film."



Dave Brubeck: "Our contribution is equal."

Brubeck Learns How to Survive on the Road

By Bob Galano

WASHINGTON (UPI).—David "Boo-boo" Brubeck remembers.

Back before the Dave Brubeck Quartet, back before the Dave Brubeck Octet. Back before Time magazine put him on its cover on Nov. 8, 1954. It has been a long time.

"Those were the days," Brubeck said wistfully.

"Boo-boo, play boogie woogie," French composer Darius Milhaud had told him back then in the '40s, when jazz was almost a sin.

Brubeck, 53, was in Washington for a concert that featured three of his sons, Danny, 18, on the drums, Chris, 21, on trombone, Darius, 25, who plays electric piano.

Milhaud's Advice

"If you're jazz musicians, be proud of it. Don't try to imitate European music; jazz has saved European art." Brubeck recalled Milhaud telling his students at Mills College in Oakland, Calif. Brubeck is proud of himself, and of jazz.

"I think the biggest mistake classical musicians ever made was when they stopped improvising. That's why they're in the trouble they're in," he said. "Our contribution (to music) is equal—I don't say more important—but at least equal." For rehashing "improvisation after it had been altered to die," he added, "It's the spirit that gave music a new survival."

When Brubeck made the cover of Time, there were few bookings open to jazzmen and those didn't pay much more than gas money. As the Truman years gave way to the Eisenhower generation,

Brubeck, unable to peddle his songs to the record companies ("Jazz just wasn't selling"), formed Fantasy Records. "I put up \$400," he recalls. The investment reaped dividends as Americans, millions of Americans, were suddenly hooked on jazz.

First Quartet

In 1951 Brubeck organized the first of the popular quartets with which he played his way into the jazz idiom. The quartets, which occasionally changed personnel over the years, toured extensively, bringing jazz to hundreds of small towns around the country and, later, to Europe.

Though the last of the quartets was disbanded in 1967 when Brubeck went into his "classical" period, he cherishes the memories of touring with the groups.

Reminded of the 1960 tour of Southern universities during which 23 schools canceled the quartet's appearances, Brubeck became sad. "Two days before the tour, the booking agent called and said not to bring (black bassist) Eugene Wright, asking for Norman Bates, the group's previous bassist. Who is white?" Brubeck said. "I told them I'd only play the colleges that would accept the quartet as it was..."

The memories return, quickly now. "That same year, one of the biggest TV shows in the country had hired us, and just before the show they told me they wouldn't show Wright on camera." He shook his head.

"That show would have paid me far more for one night than I used to make in two years... I told them I wouldn't do it, so they got Duke Ellington instead. I don't think Duke knows that. But Duke Ellington is as black

as Eugene Wright... "It wasn't the color," he explained. "They didn't want any integration. And this was 1960."

A Microphone

"I think I integrated more universities with Gene Wright than anyone," Brubeck continued. "At one big school the president of the college said: 'You keep your bass player in the background. During the concert, I told Wright his microphone wasn't working and sent him up front to use mine.' He laughed."

"When you've got a mixed group you've got to have a sense of humor to survive," he added, obviously still deep in the past. "We pulled tricks back then that kept us laughing for days."

Norman Mailer

Is Awarded

MacDowell Medal

PETERBOROUGH, N.H., Aug. 20 (UPI).—Norman Mailer received the Edward MacDowell Medal for his "extraordinary contribution to literature" in Peterborough Saturday.

In explaining why Mailer was elected by a special committee to receive this year's medal, a spokesman said "the committee called attention to the tremendous body of work he has published to date and its wide variety."

Mailer is the 14th person to receive the MacDowell medal, established in 1960. Previous winners included Thornton Wilder, Aaron Copland, Robert Frost, Edmund Wilson.

Since writing "The Light in the Wilderness," a jazz oratorio that premiered in 1968, and the jazz cantata "Gates of Justice" in 1969, Brubeck has been back on the road.

He always felt guilty about leaving his family, "but now my children are with me a lot. So I don't feel so much of the separation. I've learned how to survive on the road, where I do much of my writing."

Brubeck is now heading for New York to work on the tape of his latest album, "Two Generations of Brubeck" for Atlantic Records.

Despite his protests, one suspects that he loves the road that has taken him around the world, playing and teaching his music. "Jazz is still closest to the international language. Rock music has become close," he said smiling, "but jazz got there first."

The Carrot and All Its Legendary Virtues

Waverley Root

THE carrot, wrote Buttes, in his "Dreys Dry Dinner," is

"a great furtherer of Venus' pleasure, and of love's delight,"

an opinion apparently based on the doctrine of signatures, which holds that a benevolent nature has supplied mankind with clues as to the virtues of various vegetables by giving them shapes resembling the parts of the body for which they are beneficial. The Greeks interpreted the form of the carrot the other way around; they employed it as a medicine against venereal disease, and even gave it a special name when it was so used—phyllos, from philein, to love—instead of the usual karoton. Arabs, however, agree with Buttes, and eat carrots stewed in milk sauce to promote sexual vigor.

Another almost forgotten old English belief was that epilepsy could be cured by eating the rare colored flowers of the wild carrot; there is usually a single pink, red or purple flower in the middle of the flat cluster of white ones which this plant bears.

Other Virtues

Other virtues still ascribed to the carrot are less fanciful, but it may be that the vegetable, by its potency, is exaggerated. Thus everybody knows that carrots are supposed to be good for night vision, and a steady increase in their consumption in the United

States since the 1920s is attributed in part to this belief. But biochemist George Wald, the man who discovered that carotene is converted in animal bodies into the special bent shape of provitamin A which in the eye aids acuity of vision, has admitted wryly that he is probably responsible for a good deal of unnecessary eating of carrots. Though carotene takes its name from the carrot (there are from 3 to 30 milligrams of it in each 100 grams of carrot), it also appears in many green vegetables without betraying its presence by coloring them, and any diet containing a normal percentage of vegetables should suffice to keep eyesight up to scratch, with or without carrots.

It is also true that the mineral salts and vitamins of the carrot are good for the complexion; but if you wanted to achieve an attractive complexion by carrots alone, you would have to eat about 10 pounds of carrots a day, a feat which would be difficult even for a very large rabbit.

The carrot is a native of Afghanistan, but was already being cultivated in the Mediterranean basin as early as 500 B.C., which is when Greek writers first mention it. The Greeks did not think highly of the carrot, nor did the Romans, who preferred turnips; their saying "to live on carrots," meant to live badly or stingily.

"Carrots were cultivated... in Germany, France and China by the 13th century," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "and by about 1600 were grown in fields and gardens in England." I can offer no date for China, but the others seem several centuries too late. Specific information about Germany is sparse before the second half of the 18th century, when the first books on agriculture appeared in that country,

but when they did come out, the carrot was revealed as already firmly established. It may have gone back there to the 8th century, for large parts of Germany as well as of France were included in the domain of Charlemagne, who listed the carrot as one of the foods to be cultivated on his territories.

Even this date may be nearly a thousand years too late, for the French historian Alain Decaux says that the carrot was being cultivated in Gaul before the Christian era. There is in any case a French legend which places the carrot in the very beginning of our age, at a time when Christians were still being persecuted. "Once upon a time carrots were white," this story begins, and so some of them still are, including all the wild ones. It goes on to tell how a band of pagans hurled into a kitchen where a Christian servant was scraping white carrots, and demanded that she abjure her religion. When she refused, they stabbed her, her blood stained the carrots, and ever since they have been orange-red in memory of the martyr.

As for England, it is on record that in the Middle Ages, apparently during the 12th century, the seeds of wild carrots were being sown in gardens by gourmets who considered them superior to the cultivated kind—so there must have been cultivated carrots in England at this period.

Though the carrot was on the scene early in northern Europe, it did not bring gastronomic praise from its eaters until the 14th century, when "Le Ménagier de Paris" called it a basic necessity, a food which could be stored throughout the winter, and which by its color added cheer to the usually drab meals of Lent. New improved varieties of

the carrot were developed in the 18th century, especially the tiny succulent round kind, and the vegetable has been popular ever since.

Carrots contain more sugar than any other vegetable except the beet, and as a result almost all the dishes in which carrots are the principal ingredient are desserts—a carrot pudding of the Irish, who in Gaelic refer to this vegetable as "underground honey," the festive *gajar halwa* of the Hindus, embellished with edible silver leaf, and the Jewish *zaimmes* of Rosh Hashana, in which round slices of carrot symbolize gold coins and consequently express a wish of prosperity for the coming year. Otherwise, except as hors d'oeuvre or in soup, carrots rarely emerge from a supporting role for other foods—either as a *seasoner*, as in an Italian *soffritto*, or a side dish with meat (it has a special affinity for beef, with which it plays a complementary role, since beef sometimes has a constipating effect while carrots are mildly laxative, so that eating the two together holds the digestive balance steady).

The Contents

Carrots are about 80 percent water; of the rest, as much as 10 to 15 percent may be sugars. The carrot is rich in vitamins A, B and C, and in mineral salts, first of all iron, but also magnesium, calcium and phosphorus. It has a low calorie count (only 49 calories per 100 grams of raw carrot), so most thinning diets include it. Carrots are a recommended food for everybody except diabetics, who cannot tolerate its sugar, but this makes it a particular boon for those whose energy requirements are high, such as adolescents, athletes and pregnant women.

They are especially beneficial to infants just graduating from an exclusive diet of milk. Alexandre Dumas wrote that carrots promote sweating, stimulate the appetite and purify the blood; modern medicine agrees with him to the extent of admitting that carrots help regenerate the blood by encouraging an increase in its hemoglobin content.

In addition to an edible root, "carrot" can mean in English and French a twist of chewing tobacco or an earth sample brought up as the core of a hollow tube; in English alone, either one of two distinct colors, both confusingly given the same name, or a chemical used in producing felt; in French alone, a cone-shaped nozzle used to make plastic molds by injection or a tennis ball which bounces from the ground in an unexpected direction.

The carrot symbolizes an illusory reward in English (the carrot which dangles before the donkey's nose) and "to carrot" means to wheedle, cheat or swindle in French ("Le carrotier" is a swindler from the Americans," Colette once wrote). Probably the most famous figurative use of the carrot was in the message radioed to Algeria at the time of the military uprising there: "Les carottes sont cuites." "The carrots are cooked," meaning, "The jig is up."

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

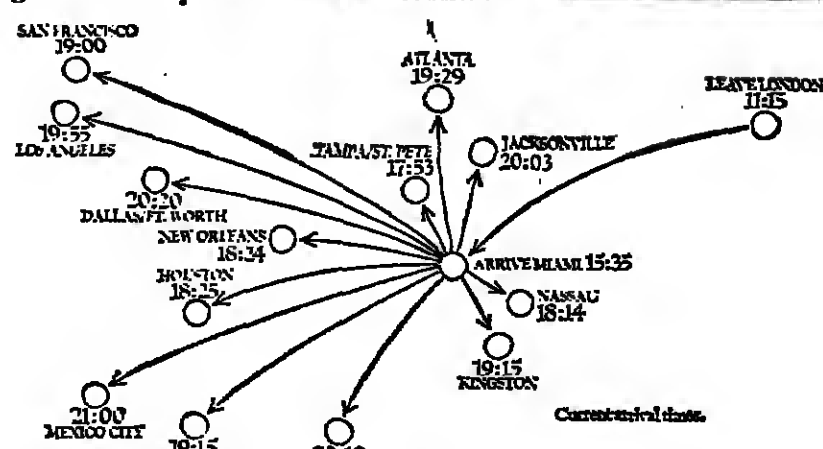
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The Dollar Strengthens

With more than enough had U.S. economic news to go around—soaring food prices, shortages, record-high interest rates, a depressed stock market, a dollar that seems to shrink every time it comes out of the wallet—due notice should be given to one break in the gloom: an improvement in the U.S. balance of payments.

The Commerce Department reports that a payments turnaround of \$11 billion in the second quarter of this year resulted in a \$463 million surplus in the American payments position. Such are the complexities of balance-of-payments accounting that it must immediately be noted that this surplus was recorded only on an "official reserves transactions" basis—that is, in exchanges of monetary reserves between the U.S. government and foreign governments. On a "net liquidity" basis, which measures private as well as government transactions, the United States incurred a \$1.5 billion deficit in the second quarter—but that was still a sharp improvement over the \$6.7 billion deficit of the first quarter. This gain had already been foreshadowed by improved American international trade figures and by the recovery of the dollar in international money markets.

The strengthening American payments position is a welcome demonstration of the ability of flexible exchange rates to restore equilibrium to a nation's payments position and to the over-all stability of the world monetary system. When the dollar was cut loose from gold two years ago, skeptics decried the lack of prompt correction in the American payments position. However, informed economists rightly warned that the adjustment might be slow. In the future, more timely exchange-rate changes should prevent the value of major currencies from getting far out of line.

The improvement in the American payments position is also welcome in disproving fears that the United States is losing its ability to compete in world markets. This belief—and the loss of markets by some industries handicapped by an overvalued dollar—had led to demands by both business and labor for such extremely protective trade legislation as the Burke-Hartke bill. The pressures to shut out imports and check foreign investment will have a tougher time in the face of a balanced American trade and payments position.

The balance-of-payments improvement should also be of some assistance in bringing domestic inflation under control. As the dollar increases in value vis-à-vis foreign currencies, imported goods will cost less here, and American producers will be under stronger competitive pressure to hold down prices.

However, the unusually heavy worldwide demand for feedgrains, meat and other foodstuffs—worsened by speculation and panic buying—cannot be countered through conventional economic approaches. It calls for global cooperation to work out a fair system of allocating food before the shortages cause widespread hardship or economic warfare. Following the American example, the Canadian government has now acted unilaterally to impose export controls on beef and pork. Other governments seem bound to follow suit unless prompt action is taken to negotiate an international allocations program as an alternative to unilateral export controls that could become universally destructive.

The fact that many poorer nations, stricken by drought and other natural calamities, cannot afford to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of their peoples makes the implementation of a new worldwide food program doubly urgent. The United States, which for years has set a compassionate example with its Food-for-Peace program based on agricultural surpluses, cannot in good conscience allow this life-saving effort to lapse just because the surpluses have vanished, especially when the need in many areas of the world has never been more acute. There is still an unconscionable gap between the only slightly curtailed diets of well-fed Americans and the pitiful fare of hundreds of millions of starving Asians, Africans and Latin Americans. United States leadership in a concerted effort by all of the more fortunate nations to combat world hunger would help to offset the damage done to this country's reputation by its actions in Indochina.

The beggar-my-neighbor policies of the world depression of the 1930s should not be matched by dog-in-the-manger policies in the inflationary 1970s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paris Pot, Bonn Kettle

Chancellor Brandt's government has every justification for reacting sharply to reports of official concern in France that West Germany is becoming "aloof" from Western Europe and drifting toward neutralism. The blunt truth is that if any future Bonn government should be persuaded by Soviet lures to cut its links with the West, a whole series of French policies and attitudes—toward the Atlantic Alliance, the European Community and East-West relations—would bear heavy responsibility.

It was France that dealt the alliance the sharpest blow of its 24-year history by pulling its forces out of the NATO commands and forcing the transfer of NATO headquarters from Paris to Brussels. It has been France all along that has blocked the progress of the European Common Market toward a genuine community—the dream that originated with Frenchmen and that helped turn Germany so emphatically Westward after World War II.

If President Pompidou is worried about the vigor with which Mr. Brandt has pursued his Ostpolitik—the policy of building normal relations with the Soviet bloc—he needs to recall that it was Charles de Gaulle among the European allies who first launched uni-

lateral diplomatic initiatives with Eastern Europe and who stoutly defended France's right to do so. Mr. Brandt's record for consulting his allies at every step of his Ostpolitik is incomparably better than that of France.

It is likely that what has caused the new round of French sniping at Bonn—public and surreptitious—has less to do with Ostpolitik than with evidence that West Germany is no longer always willing to give in to the French on European Community policies. The peevish criticisms voiced by France's agriculture minister, Jacques Chirac, were provoked by clear indications that Bonn is weary of paying out \$1.8 billion a year to support a grotesque agricultural policy that mostly benefits inefficient French farmers. Only history will determine whether Willy Brandt at times has been too eager and too hasty to "normalize" relations with a Soviet bloc that needed such links far more than did West Germany. But his credentials as a "good European," judged by the principles of the two great post-war French Europeans, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, are considerably more impressive than those of his French critics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Bet of Mr. Papadopoulos

For the time being Mr. Papadopoulos seems to have scored points. An absolute master of the country, he has given Greeks through his latest initiatives a certain feeling of security, while offering the American government the possibility of better defending his regime in the face of the U.S. public opinion and Congress (where he is sharply criticized), as well as the European institutions which have more or less boycotted the "Greece of the colonels."

The question is whether the chief of state will be willing or capable of carrying out his promises. If, failing to maintain the "established order" with the new system he has set up, he is forced to return to the arbitrary rule, there is no doubt that he will lose immediately the political benefit reaped at home and abroad.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Sale of British Jets to Spain

The strict application of embargo principles to arms sales would end up with a market restricted to Sweden and Switzerland. But this is no excuse for a small sale to an overly fascist country where civil and political rights have long been suppressed. Spain cannot evoke the dubious distinction of Greece, Portugal and Turkey where dictatorships or military-dominated parliamentary systems exist but which have access to arms through their ties with NATO. But the British government feels unable to be actively critical of Spain. There are other options open. It could adopt neutrality which is in effect looking the other way. There is no case for Britain expressing support for Spain through arms.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 21, 1898

PARIS—A murder, under most sensational and revolting circumstances, has been committed by a man named Deblender, living in a small apartment in the city. He took his two little girls, Jeanne, four years old, and Germaine, scarcely three years old, into the most of the Paris fortifications, tied handkerchiefs tightly round their necks, and then, seizing them by the legs, battered their heads against the ground. When they appeared to be dead he took to flight. The man is still at large.

Fifty Years Ago

August 21, 1923

DOUBLIN—With the first election campaign in the Irish Free State in full swing, De Valera and his followers are being flayed by all the Free State speakers, including President Cosgrave, and some of the highest church dignitaries, who are unsparing in their criticism of the Republican leader, now behind bars, who is held responsible for the recent era of blood and strife from which Ireland has just emerged. President Cosgrave warned that the irregulars should not be allowed to go on.



'I Hereby Grant You Executive Clemency.'

Truths and Consequences

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—There is reason to believe—from both opinion polls and the reactions of politicians—that much of America is ready "to turn Watergate over to the courts..." and get on with the business of the nation," as President Nixon suggested in his television talk last week.

While many substantial factual questions remain unresolved, it seems clear that most Americans have heard enough to make their own judgments on the larger issues involved in the case. That judgment is unfathomably and overwhelmingly critical of the President and his handling of the matter; it has not wavered in the last three months, and Mr. Nixon's reiterated protestations of legal innocence last week is unlikely to soften that harsh verdict.

By ignoring this last chance for a detailed answer to the questions that have been raised about him, Mr. Nixon in effect abandoned any hope of a quick or dramatic restoration of his shrunken credibility. He settled for a more modest goal—the reassertion of his desire to remain in office and to "get on once again with meeting your problems." And that is something the American people, fearful of a change in national leadership at a time of great economic uncertainty, are quite willing for him to do. No forced resignation or impeachment is in sight.

The Legacy

So the legacy of Watergate, we can now say with some assurance, will be a protracted period—over three years—in which the American government is led by a crippled Chief Executive. We are left with what Stewart Alsop has called a paraplegic presidency, and it now behooves us to examine some of the more important costs and consequences of that condition. Here are some that come to mind.

● The budget will be higher. A weakened President will have trouble holding Republicans in line to sustain vetoes of popular spending bills for schools, health and public facilities. From now on, more and more Republicans will tend to "vote their districts" rather than heaving to the ad-

ministration line. The upshot: Either Mr. Nixon will have to give ground on his budget or risk being overridden on future vetoes.

● The domestic initiatives on the President's second-term agenda are likely to be stymied for the indefinite future. Reorganization of the executive branch of government; the shutdown or phaseout of Great Society programs that Mr. Nixon deemed unproductive; the shift of emphasis from old-line categorical programs to new forms of revenue sharing—all these now become highly problematical. Essentially, Watergate has erased the mandate and the momentum for domestic reform that the President derived from the election landslide. From this point on, he is likely to be in a defensive posture on domestic issues, hushing his strength to block those enactments of the Democratic Congress he finds most unpalatable, but rarely able to impose his own design on the opposition legislature.

● Facing frustrations on the home front, the President may well focus his energies on the foreign policy field even more than he did in his first four and a half years in office. From his vantage point, the chance for solid accomplishment and the achievement of an honorable peace in history must now lie almost wholly in the construction of a new balance of power with Japan, China, Russia and Western Europe. Difficult as it will be to bargain with Brezhnev, Chou, Tanaka and Brandt on trade and troops and arms control, the hope of success and ultimate rewards are greater there than in combat with Ervin, Muskie and the congressional Democrats on housing and health programs, environmental laws and taxes.

● The great unanswered question, which clearly preoccupies Dr. Kissinger, is how far the damage of Watergate will diminish the President's prospects for success even in the foreign field. Congress will be more assertive, and the Cambodian bombing cutoff may be the portent of future legislative action to limit the President's options in national security matters.

But, so far, there is no hard

evidence that Watergate has weakened the President's diplomatic hand—in part because most foreign governments view the scandal as far less significant than does the American public. History and common sense suggest, however, that over the long haul, a President can be no bolder and stronger in his international dealings than his domestic political base allows. So there may be a price to be paid in the diplomatic sector as well.

All this suggests that the costs of Watergate for both the President and the country are major and long-lasting. To think that such a calamity could occur at the center of our government without such costs would be naïve. And naïveté—like so many other things—has become a scarce commodity in recent months.

Laird's Warning on Agnew

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A confidential telephone call from top White House aide Melvin R. Laird to a Republican congressional leader, warning him not to go all-out in defense of Vice-President Spiro Agnew, is new and harsh evidence to party professionals of the depth of the crisis that threatens Ted Agnew.

In his Aug. 7 telephone call to Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference, Laird carefully specified that he was talking not as a White House aide.

His message: Don't get on a limb in the Agnew affair, particularly with an all-out defense of the Vice-President. Stay away from the Agnew affair as far as possible.

Agnew is under intense federal investigation on charges of possible criminal violations of various federal statutes involving bribery, extortion, tax fraud and conspiracy.

Republicans who know about the Laird call to Anderson (described as "astounded" by the warning) assume that Laird and possible other party grandees have contacted other senior Republicans with similar warnings. Moreover, the Laird telephone call to Anderson fits a pattern that has infuriated the Agnew camp. For example:

● Before Agnew himself received formal notice from the Justice Department that he was under investigation, Attorney General Elliot Richardson reported (in late July) to White House staff chief Alexander M. Haig Jr. with a briefing on all aspects of the case. On Aug. 2, Agnew's attorneys received their letter from the prosecutors.

● A prominent television commentator was privately cautioned by an official of the Justice Department 10 days ago in words similar to those used by Laird to Anderson: "Don't go overboard for Agnew; you may wind up with egg on your face."

● The White House has gone to embarrassing length not to put the President on record as to his Vice-President's innocence. White House spokesman Gerald Warren will only say that Mr. Nixon's confidence in Agnew has not changed.

Bernard Levin

From London:

Though he had an honorable career... he was... absolutely unique for one strange thing...

LONDON—The death of a British admiral at the age of 91 is not something that would normally cause me instantly to take up my pen. Admirals, for reasons which remain mysterious, almost invariably live, if they do not fall in battle, to an enormous age (one died only a month or two ago at the age of 94), and this one, though he had an honorable career, was not particularly remarkable for the quality of his naval exploits. But he was remarkable—indeed, I think it is safe to say he was absolutely unique—for one strange thing: He was the only admiral ever to be portrayed, as a child of four, on the wrappers of tens of millions of packets of soap.

Admiral Sir William Milbourne James was the grandson of Sir John Milne, the pre-Raphaelite painter (a large exhibition of his work was staged a few years ago in London, in an effort to redeem him from his reputation as a weepy Victorian, but all it did was to confirm it—I remember fleeing into the street after an hour or so, nauseated by the sentimentality of the pictures) and of Effie Gray, who was previously married to John Ruskin. In 1888 grandpa painted a picture of the infant mariner; it showed him, in a green velvet suit, a golden-haired, fluffy-curlied mop with a lacy collar and carmine lips, holding a basin and a clay pipe, engaged on the age-old children's pastime of blowing soap-bubbles.

Soap and Art

The picture was sold, as several of Milne's earlier portraits had been, to a weekly illustrated paper which used it, as they had the others, for a presentation plate in their Christmas number. (I wonder if this was the origin of the gate-fold picture that Hugh Hefner has since put to such profitable use; it would be nice to think so.) The magazine then sold the picture and its copyright to a firm of soap manufacturers, A. and F. Peers. Peers' Soap is still with the world, indeed, in the magazine—the Illustrated London News—and is distinguished by the fact that it is transparent. (It is also distinguished by the odd fact that it is considered, in some circles, culturally suspect; if you use Peers' Soap you probably eat peas off your knife and commit other social solecisms, or so the idiotic argument runs.)

Some early advertising genius at Peers had seen the potential commercial value of the picture; in order to leave nothing to chance, however, they painted in a bar of Peers' Soap—not to the original, but to the reproduction—and the resultant picture became their trademark.

Milne was absolutely furious, but there was nothing he could legally do about it, and he had to face unjustified accusations that he had sold his artistic integrity for base commercial purposes. Most ludicrously expressed of these came from Marie Corelli, a prolific and, in her day, immensely popular romantic novelist (she is now entirely forgotten except as a figure of unintended fun). In what was perhaps her most famous novel, "The Sorrows of Satan," she had one character say:

"I am one of those who think the fame of Milne as an artist was marred when he degraded himself to the level of painting the little green boy blowing bubbles in Peers' Soap. That was an advertisement, and that was an accident in his career, trifling as it seems, will prevent his ever standing on the dignified height of distinction with such masters in art as Romney, Sir Peter Lely, Gainsborough and Reynolds."

'Bubbles'

Milne's (the bubble in the picture, incidentally, gave him great trouble, as it naturally wouldn't stay in existence, let alone sail, long enough for him to paint it; eventually, he had a glass sphere specially made, and painted that; I wrote to Marie Corelli to point out that it was none of his doing that the picture had been thus used, but he never quite shook off the accusation. Still, Milne has been dead since 1896; it is his grandson who is my theme today.

Originally, the artist's intention had been to call the picture "A Child's World," but the final title, which was "Bubbles," became the child's nickname, and remained with him all his long life. It must imply rare qualities of determination and will-power to overcome a handicap like that in the Royal Navy, and to rise to the rank of admiral in the circumstances is even more remarkable.

Not every child so burdened is so fortunate. A.A. Milne's ghostly, hissing children's poetry (Dorothy Parker, who used to write a book column in the New Yorker signed "Constant Reader," once said, in a review of one of his collections, "Tortoise! Weeder! (I would up)" included many a whimsical verse about one Christopher Robin, who was the writer's infant son, and who was glad to escape, when he grew up, into the anonymity of the stock exchange. But admiral "Bubbles" triumphed over his early, unsought fame. I do not think, incidentally, that Peers' Soap ever paid him a royalty for the use of his face, but he would have died a very rich admiral indeed if they had.

It was Connally who saved Mr. Nixon from disaster in the inflation crisis of August, 1971. Perhaps Connally, the former Democratic governor of Texas who turned Republican at a moment of maximum help to the Watergate-beleaguered President last spring, can help again.

To Agnewites, that fits the known fact that Connally recently cancelled his plans for a long trip abroad and the lesser-known fact that some Connally friends predict he will be back in the administration in October.

But in fact the Laird warnings may spring from something far less conspiratorial. They may be a flashing signal of caution based not on any desire to do in Agnew but on a rational and informed judgment that Agnew is a goner.

Likewise, Richardson's July briefing of Haig, before Agnew himself had formal notification, may also be explainable as a rational act based on the President's prior right to know. "Is Agnew planning to resign?" Nixon's official repeated in answer to our question. "Hell, nothing's normal in this case. We're playing it by ear."

But such quiet and rational explanation is "understandably difficult for Agnewites. The mood in the Agnew camp has grown isolated and embittered. Now, with word secretly passed to "keep clear" of the Agnew affair, that mood will intensify, with dangerous implications for the Republican future no matter how the investigation finally ends.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (Cash)
Prices in primary markets as registered in New York

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS			
Coffee, Assam, lb.	.79	.84 1/2	
Coffee & Sumatra, lb.	.68	.58	
TEXTILES			
Printed warp 64-68 3/4 yd.	.31	.31	
METALS			
Steel sheet (Pitt.) loc.	135.00	126.00	
Steel, 2 P. Ry. Pitt. loc.	87.40	85.25	
Steel scrap No. 1 P. Ry. Pitt.	35-54	40-41	
Copper elec. lb.	16 1/2	10 1/2-10	
Copper, Assam, lb.	20-20 1/2	20 1/2	
Alum. (Straw.) lb.	1.01	1.01	1.06
Silver N.Y. oz.	207.10	210.71	
Silver N.Y. oz.	2.70	1.84 1/2	

COMMODITY INDEXES
Woody's index (base 100)
Dec. 31, 1931, 487.7
* Nominal, * Added

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 20, 1932			
Wheat	Sept. 10.60	Oct. 6.80-80	
Oct.	13.50-30	8.21-18	May 8.05
July 1.88	Sept. 7.70	Oct. 7.00	b.
Wheat	Oct. 35.00	b.	Dec. 25.40 b.
May	70.45	July 24.00	b.
Corn	Sept. 47.00	Dec. 32.00	March 31.00
Oct.	May 57.00	July 55.00	Sept. 54.10
Oct. 54.10			
Copper	Sept. 90.00	Oct. 87.00	
Dec.	28.00	Jan. 28.00	July 77.00
July 76.00	Sept. 72.25		
Orange juice	Sept. 48.50	b.	Nov. 48.00
May 50.00	Dec. 51.15	May 51.00	
Potatoes	Sept. 4.85	March 5.00	April 5.00
May 5.18	May 5.18		
Silver	Sept. 272.50	Dec. 275.00	Jan. 275.00
May 280.00	March 285.00	May 280.10	July 280.10
Sept. 285.00	Oct. 280.00		

COTTON No. 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close
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Market Summary

[illegible]

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-2		
Fsl	Chi	Co
	Nesston Co	Massey F
NEW LOWS-79		
Am Airlin	Gen Motors	PubSvc In
Amr Can	GSU 4.4%pt	Paxon Corp
Am NatGas	Norw Bell	RCA Corp
Amstar of	IndM 7.8%pt	Retail Car
ChicPub Svc	Indlco Corp	Reynold pr
Bendix pr	Inspirat Corp	RIOGran pr
Belh Steel	Kentucky U	Obd Wall Tr
Blss Laug	Lennar Co	Shell Trans
Celan pr	LevFD Inc	SouCaro E
ComMePw	Libty Loan	SouNat R
Daym Dun	Ligh 5.25pt	Soulabb Co
OlamSh pr	McGraw Ed	SMOIll Cal

International Stock Indexes

1972				1973			
	Test.	Prev.	High	Low	Test.	Prev.	High
124.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	124.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
125.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	125.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
126.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	126.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
127.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	127.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
128.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	128.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
129.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	129.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
130.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	130.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
131.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	131.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
132.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	132.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
133.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	133.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
134.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	134.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
135.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	135.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
136.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	136.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
137.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	137.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
138.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	138.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
139.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	139.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
140.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	140.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
141.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	141.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
142.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	142.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
143.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	143.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
144.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	144.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
145.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	145.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
146.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	146.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
147.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	147.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
148.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	148.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
149.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	149.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
150.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	150.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
151.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	151.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
152.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	152.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
153.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	153.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
154.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	154.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
155.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	155.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
156.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	156.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
157.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	157.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
158.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	158.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
159.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	159.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
160.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	160.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
161.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	161.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
162.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	162.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
163.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	163.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
164.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	164.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
165.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	165.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
166.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	166.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
167.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	167.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
168.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	168.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
169.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	169.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
170.0	128.1	144.1	144.1	170.0	128.1	144.1	144.1
171.0	128.1	144.1		171.0	128.1	144.1	

As a result of the consolidation of Hayden Stone, Inc.
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- Total capital—\$41,000,000 as of June 30, 1973.
- June 30, 1973 Capital Ratio—6.16 to 1.

- One of the largest brokerage and commodity houses in the world.
- Serving the investor continuously since 1856.
- Providing quick and efficient customer order execution.

—1973—	Stocks and	Sls.	Net	—1973—	Stocks and	Sls.	Net	—1973—	Stocks and	Sls.	Net
100s.	High	Low	Last	100s.	High	Low	Last	100s.	High	Low	Last
100s.	High	Low	Last	100s.	High	Low	Last	100s.	High	Low	Last

(Continued on next page.)

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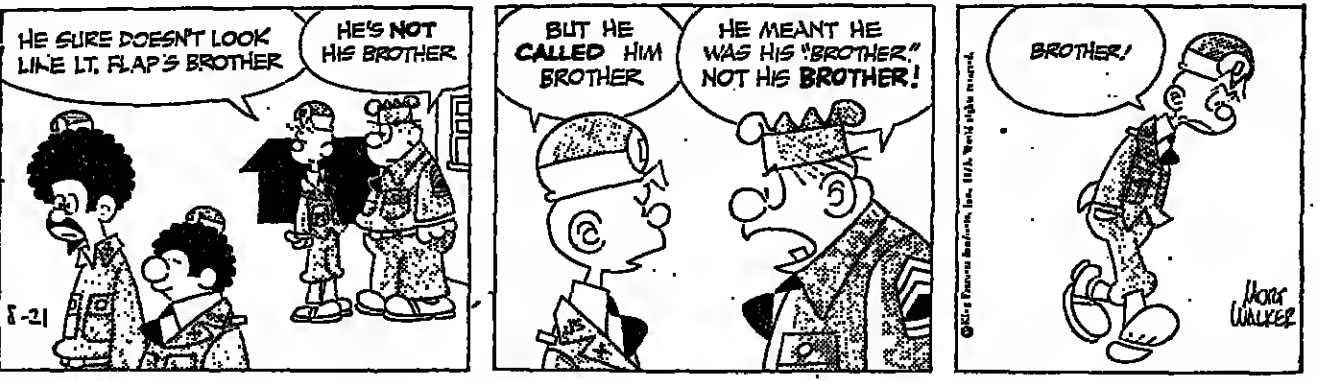
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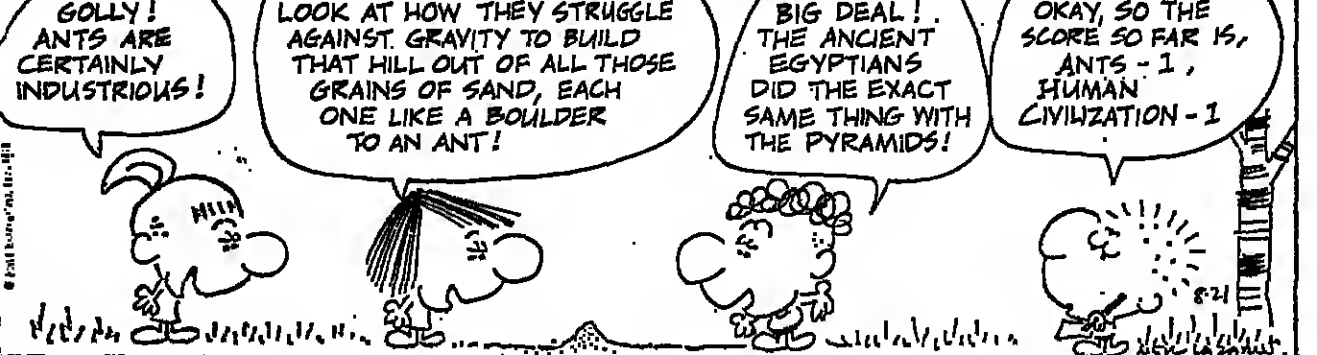
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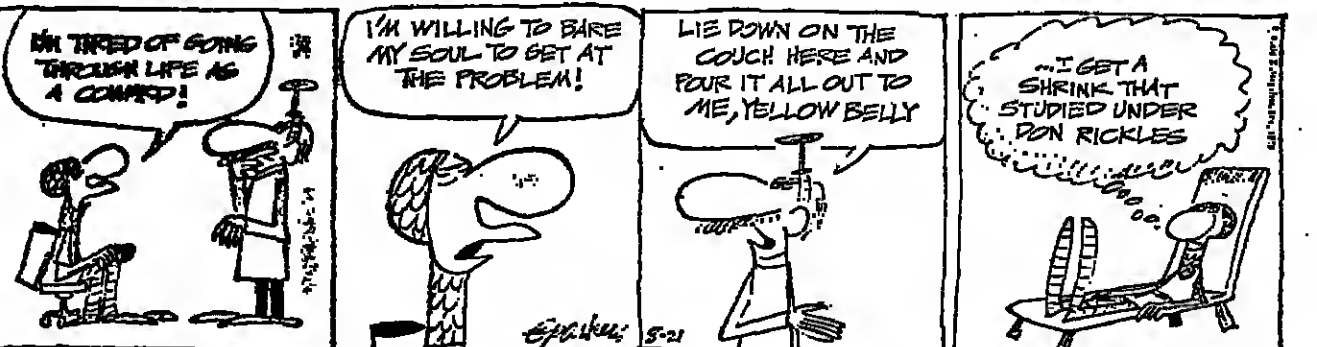
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A rare opportunity for declarers is what might be termed the switchback play. In pursuing a routine plan he discovers that it will fail, so he threatens another possibility that can only be countered by allowing him to revert successfully to his first scheme.

A fine switchback occurred on the diagramed deal played this year during the country's biggest regional championship, "Bridge Week" in Los Angeles. South was using his own system, "The Simplified Club," in which opening one bids show two-suited hands, with the shorter suit being shown first.

The opening lead was the diamond ten, and South won with the king. He led to the spade ace and ruffed a spade, collecting the queen from East. It now seemed quite likely that West held the spade king and the heart ace. South realized that in that event he was an entry short. He could enter dummy twice in trumps for

two more spade ruffs, but there would then be no entry to the dummy to cash the two established winners.

He needed an extra entry to the dummy, so he made the key play of leading the club queen. If the defense took this trick they would give him the extra entry and he could switch back to the straightforward plan of ruffing out the spades.

East worked out that South was trying to create an extra entry by leading the club queen. If the defense took this trick they would give him the extra entry and he could switch back to the straightforward plan of ruffing out the spades.

South's switchback play was not guaranteed to succeed had East taken the club queen. He would have been hoping for an even trump break, but as it happens the bad club split would have helped him. After a club return, South would have won in dummy, ruffed a spade, making spades, and South entered dummy with a trump lead to ruff the fourth round of spades. By the time he returned to dummy with a trump to cash the spade winners he would have run out of trumps in his own hand, and would have made the contract only because West would have had no more clubs at the finish and would have had to concede a trick to the heart king.

NORTH		EAST	
♠	AJ10953	♠	Q6
♥	Q	♥	J1062
♦	QJ4	♦	5
♣	K52	♣	AJ9843

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

KAINI	BIEBOP	SAMP
IRAE	EVERY	ELIA
SIGN	HAGAIR	VICE
SILACKENED	ZEBRA	
	ONSET	PINTION
HELMETS	POND	
ANIME	CRESCENTS	
MORA	TEAR	ABOUT
SWARSONGS	ADDLE	
	DUST	UNCLE
THAMES	LAILY	
ROGET	DISCUSSED	
IRON	DOBIE	IOWA
KAINI	APRON	MAEL
KEVIS	SDFINE	SPRY

Art Buchwald

Baseball à la Grèque

(Art Buchwald has gone off for a few weeks to forget about Watergate. He left behind some of his all-time favorite columns which he insists to the best of his recollection, at that point in time and in hindsight, everyone wanted to read again.)

WASHINGTON.—The game of baseball can be Greek to a lot of people, particularly if you are Greek. I had the pleasure of watching a World Series game on television with Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress who was in Washington with her director, Jules Dassin. Miss Mercouri didn't want to watch the game but Mr. Dassin had his heart set on it.



Buchwald

"Darling," he said, "this is the World Series. I've got to see it."

"What countries are playing?" Miss Mercouri wanted to know.

"No countries are playing. It is between two American teams."

"Then why do they call it the World Series?" she asked.

"I guess because to Americans it is the most important thing in the world. You see, baseball is the national pastime."

"I don't care," I want to see the White House and the Capitol and the Pentagon. I don't want to sit in this hotel room looking at a stupid game."

"It's not stupid. Let me explain it to you. Look at the screen. There are nine men on each team."

"Who is the man in the blue suit with the life preserver?" Miss Mercouri wanted to know.

"That's the umpire. He's neutral."

"I like him. He's dressed much better than the others."

"Now pay attention," Mr. Dassin said. "There are four bases, including home plate. The man with the bat stands at home plate and tries to hit the ball which is thrown by a man called the pitcher."

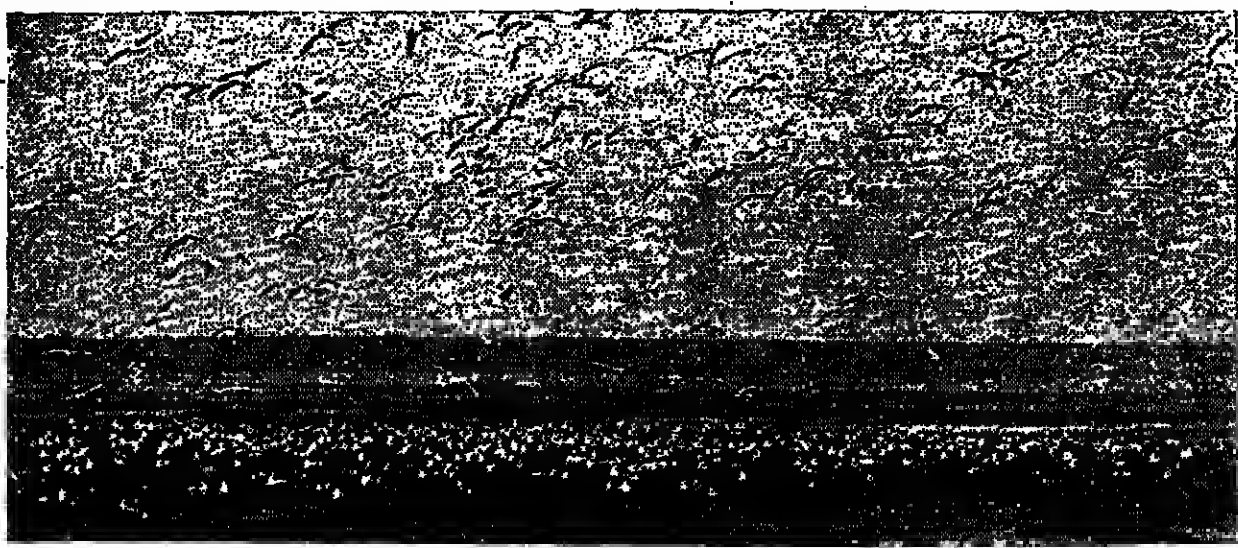
"And the rest of them just stand around doing nothing," Miss Mercouri said.

"No, that's not so. If the man hits the ball, they must try to catch it and put him out."

"That's all they do?"

"Well, they also have to bat when it is their turn. Now watch, the pitcher has just thrown a ball."

"The man didn't try to hit the ball," Miss Mercouri said.



Birds flying over the marshes of the Zwin, near Knokke, on the coast at the Dutch border.

A Wildlife Refuge on the Belgian Coast

By Jan Sjöby

THE ZWIN, Belgium (H.T.).—For the denizens of the Zwin and for the numerous visiting biologists (amateurs and professionals), 1973 has been a good year.

"The weather has been excellent," explained Guido Burggrave, conservator of the 300-acre Zwin Ornithological Reserve at the northern end of the Belgian coast (with a tiny enclave on Dutch soil, beyond the marshes). The July census, he noted, turned up 62 pairs of nesting avocets (*Recurvirostra avocetta*), 49 couples of oystercatchers (*Haematopus ostralegus*) and 120 nests of *Sterna hiemadensis* (tern to most of the world). In addition there were storks, herons, various waders and ducks and some 3,000 black-headed gulls (*Larus ridibundus*).

Mr. Burggrave estimates that there are more than 100 breeding species of birds nesting in the Zwin. In addition, he believes there are some 150 species of migratory birds.

"August and September is a spectacular time at the Zwin," said Mr. Burggrave. "The takeoff tends to be a fantastic sight."

Biologists students from the universities of Ghent and Liege visit the place religiously each year. This year, Mr. Burggrave notes, scholars from institutions of higher learning in Louvain, Lille and Brussels also dropped in to observe his acres.

Mr. Burggrave, Flemish by birth, has a disquieting habit of switching from French to English to Latin. "You need the Latin," he explained, "because the Americans and the English don't always speak the same language."

A visit to the Zwin marshes, a quarter hour by bus from central Knokke, should, Mr. Burggrave believes, start with a tour of the aviculture. They are huge complete with swimming pools. In the fall when the migrating birds become uneasy, they are let out and fly off for a vacation on the other side of the Mediterranean, sometimes on the other side of the equator.

mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) and baby eels (*Anguilla anguilla*) caught in the tidal basins of the marshes where automatic locks keep the high tide in. "Back of that rock is an octopus (*Sepia officinalis*)," said Mr. Burggrave, "but he is a bit on the shy side and doesn't want to show a leg."

He added sadly that until recently he had five squid (*Sepia officinalis*), too, but they died. "We'll replace them, though," he said. "The tidal pools are teeming with littoral fauna, and once they get used to the aquarium world, they tend to like it."

The path through the heavily wooded forest is lined with giant stands of nettles. Mr. Burggrave explains that they were planted to keep people and dogs out of "an exceedingly sensitive biota."

The Zwin, biologists believe, was created by an earth tremor in the 16th century which sent the sea collecting all the way to present-day Bruges, in effect creating that city as a leading medieval seaport. The Zwin silted up in the 1100s and Bruges lost its international position. The Zwin, a once busy waterway, was literally left to the birds, the rabbits and the inhabitants of the tidal pools.

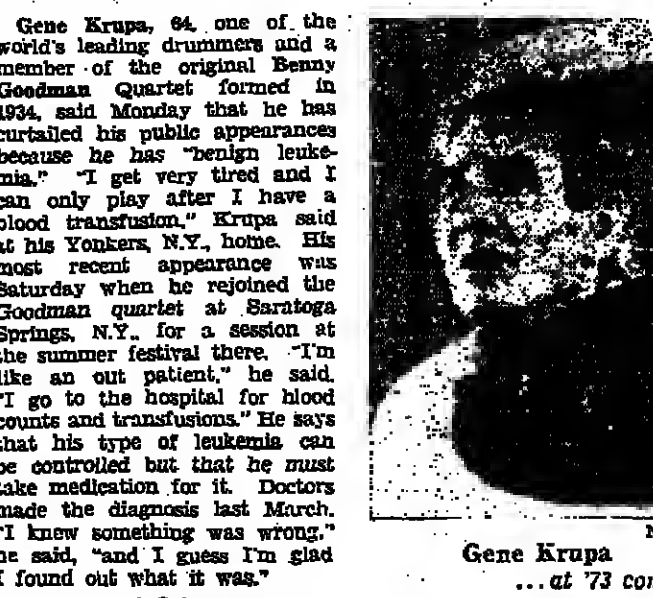
In 1953 the stretch of land was set aside as a wildlife sanctuary. The land is owned by Count Léon Lippens, an ardent ornithologist himself, and the operation is entirely private, without any subsidies from the government, surviving on the modest 25-Belgian-franc admission charge. A just eating house, the Châlet du Zwin, is on the premises. The prices are high but the food is excellent.

The Zwin is still primarily for the birds and the rabbits—and the mini-shrubs and the mini-ponds. A number of sections of the marshlands are fenced in—off limits—and guards with binoculars enforce the out-of-bounds rules.

At 10 a.m. on Sundays—and Thursdays between the Easter holidays and September—organized two-hour tours are arranged and birdwatchers are guided around the precious acres.

"We simply can't have people all over the place," said Mr. Burggrave. "A lot of birds are very sensitive. If we let the general public run freely in the nesting areas, we would no longer have birds, only birdwatchers looking for nonpresent birds."

PEOPLE: Gene Krupa Tells Why He Limits His Concerts



Gene Krupa ... at 73 concerts

Gene Krupa, 64, one of the world's leading drummers and a member of the original Benny Goodman Quartet formed in 1934, said Monday that he has curtailed his public appearances because he has "benign leukemia." "I get very tired and I can only play after I have a blood transfusion," Krupa said at his Yonkers, N.Y., home. His most recent appearance was Saturday when he rejoined the Goodman quartet at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for a session at the summer festival there. "I'm like an out patient," he said. "I go to the hospital for blood counts and transfusions." He says that his type of leukemia can be controlled but that he must take medication for it. Doctors made the diagnosis last March. "I knew something was wrong," he said, "and I guess I'm glad I found out what it was."

Tony Goddes of Lorain, Ohio, is claiming the world record for weight loss in a year. He went from 556 pounds on Aug. 3, 1972, to his current 235, dropping his waist measurement from 74 inches to 41. Goddes says that the Guinness Book of Records cites William Cobb of Macon, Ga., as the titlist—Cobb went from 902 pounds to 232 pounds, but it took him three years to do it.

David Eisenhower, President Nixon's son-in-law, has been accepted at George Washington University Law School and will start classes there Aug. 27.

The royal family knows. But beyond that, Buckingham Palace is maintaining a discreet silence on the subject of a commercial being shown in Paris movie houses in which Queen Elizabeth II is imitated by French actress Hugues Fournier. The ad shows Miss Fournier coming out of a Paris shop, wearing a typical royal hat, with a large smile on her face. She steps into a limousine, opens a parcel, and after placing a crown on her head, gives the shop a plug. It seems likely that no complaint will be lodged.

Film director Vittorio de Sica, 72, will be back in Rome shortly to continue work on an allegorical film, "The Garden of the Gods." He is also working on a film about the life of the poet Dante Alighieri. De Sica has just arrived back in Rome after visiting his father in a Geneva clinic. The younger De Sica said

that his father was having a small cyst removed from his lung. "I don't understand who could have created all the alarm," he said. "After a short spell convalescing in Sicily, my father will continue working normally."

Jim Bathurst of Vancouver celebrated his 80th birthday Saturday by making 60 parachute jumps. He said he wanted to do "something different" before retiring from the Vancouver Police Department where he has worked for 38 years.

Zealousness got them fired, said trash collectors Joe Kennedy and Bob Thompson of Colne, England. They worked so fast at collecting plastic bags of garbage and stacking them along the side of streets that they left the rest of their team far behind—and the trash for dogs to get at and scatter about—said a local government spokesman. The Municipal Workers' Union is trying to get the two men reinstated.

"It's better here tonight," said singer Tom Jones, "thank God." He was appearing in Clarkson, Mich., at the Elmer's Music Theatre, singing autographs and kissing women who pressed forward from a crowd of 8,000. The night before, his sound system failing, Jones had spat water, buried his microphone off stage, kicked flowers into the audience—and ended the program early. —SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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